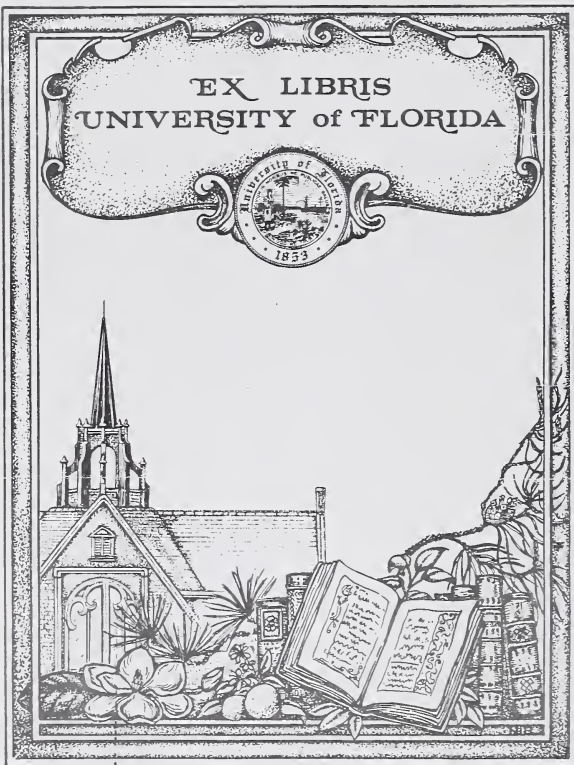
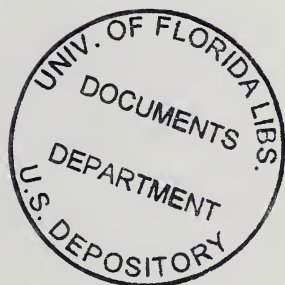




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# Memorial Services

Held in the House of Representatives and Senate of the United States,  
together with tributes presented in eulogy of

## Clement J. Zablocki

*Late a Representative from Wisconsin*

Ninety-eighth Congress  
First Session



*Compiled under the direction  
of the  
Joint Committee on Printing*

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## Biography

CLEMENT JOHN ZABLOCKI was born in Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wis., November 18, 1912; attended parochial school and Marquette University High School; graduated, Marquette University, Ph. B., 1936; married Blanche M. Janic of Milwaukee, May 26, 1937; Mrs. Zablocki died, July 5, 1977; teacher, high school in Milwaukee, 1938-1939; served as church organist and choir director, 1932-1948; member, Wisconsin State Senate, 1942, reelected, 1946; chairman, Democratic State Convention, 1948; delegate, Democratic National Conventions, 1952, 1956, 1960, 1964, and 1968; unsuccessful candidate for the office of comptroller, City of Milwaukee, 1948 and for the senatorial nomination to fill a vacancy in the United States Senate, 1957; lieutenant colonel, United States Air Force Reserve, 1956-1965; United States' delegate, 14th session, United Nations General Assembly, 1959; recipient of many honors and awards including honorary doctorate degrees from Marquette University, Alverno College, Alliance College, Notre Dame University, Sogang University (Seoul, Korea), and Jagiellonian University (Krakow, Poland); AMVETS National "Silver Helmet Award" and "Alumnus of the Year", Marquette University, 1979; in 1983 at ceremonies in the Vatican, was made a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Gregory the Great; elected as a Democrat to the Eighty-first Congress; re-elected to the 17 succeeding Congresses and served from January 3, 1949 until his death in Washington, D.C., December 3, 1983; chairman, Foreign Affairs Committee, 95th, 96th, 97th, and 98th Congresses; interred in St. Adalbert's Cemetery, Milwaukee, Wis.



MEMORIAL SERVICES  
FOR  
CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI



## Proceedings in the House

MONDAY, *January 23, 1984.*

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Gracious God, creator and sustainer of all people, may Your blessing be with us and upon this assembly. May Your good spirit encourage us to be the people You would have us be and to do those things that bring justice to our society and peace to our troubled world.

As we convene this day, looking to the opportunities before us, we yet remember with sorrow the death of CLEMENT ZABLOCKI. We recall with appreciation his concern for the people of his State and his dedicated efforts to bring understanding and respect among the nations of the world. We remember, too, the personal grace and kindness that he showed to his family and colleagues and friends. May Your abiding presence, O God, continue to support us with Your peace that passes all human understanding. In Your name, we pray. Amen.

The SPEAKER. We want to welcome you all back, and we want to especially thank the Chaplain for including our former colleague in his prayer this morning—the late Honorable CLEMENT ZABLOCKI, whom we all respect and whom we miss so dearly.

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 389) relating to the death of the Honorable CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Honorable CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI, a Representative from the State of Wisconsin.

*Resolved*, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

*Resolved*, That when the House adjourns today, it adjourn as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

Mr. Speaker, in offering this resolution, it is my sad duty to officially advise the House of the untimely death of our esteemed colleague, the Honorable CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI, of Wisconsin. Having suffered a severe stroke at work in his office here in Washington, he died on December 3. Very few of us ever will serve with greater distinction, with more unswerving dedication to the country than our departed friend, CLEM ZABLOCKI. He had just completed 7 outstanding years as chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and 35 years as a faithful and revered Member from Wisconsin. In every sense of the word, he was a patriot of the Nation, known and respected by royalty, by the highest officials of countries worldwide. For many years had been consulted by our Presidents and Secretaries of State on matters of highest concern to the Nation. But as a beloved and loyal friend of many of us here, he was a warm and abiding person, without guile or pretense. We will long grieve his loss and our sympathies go out to his family.

Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of this resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to announce that pursuant to the provisions of title 2, United States Code, section 124, and the order of the House of November 18, 1983, empowering him to appoint commissions, boards, and committees authorized by law or by the House, he did on December 7, 1983, appoint the following Members of the House of Representatives as a committee to attend the funeral of the late CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI of Wisconsin:

Mr. Kastenmeier of Wisconsin; Mr. O'Neill of Massachusetts; Mr. Michel of Illinois; Mr. Foley of Washington; Mr. Obey of Wisconsin; Mr. Aspin of Wisconsin; Mr. Roth of Wisconsin; Mr. Petri of Wisconsin; Mr. Gunderson of Wisconsin; Mr.

Moody of Wisconsin; Mr. Price of Illinois; Mr. Boland of Massachusetts; Mr. Fascell of Florida; Mr. Broomfield of Michigan; Mr. Conte of Massachusetts; Mr. Biaggi of New York; Mr. Yatron of Pennsylvania; Mr. Rangel of New York; Mr. Young of Florida; Mr. Jones of Oklahoma; Mr. Moakley of Massachusetts; Mr. Mineta of California; Mr. Solarz of New York; Mr. Garcia of New York; Mr. Mica of Florida; Mr. Wolpe of Michigan; Mr. Gejdenson of Connecticut; and Mr. Lantos of California.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ECKART. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the provisions of House Resolution 389, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of House Resolution 389, the House stands adjourned until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow, Tuesday, January 24, 1984, in memory of the late Honorable CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI.

Thereupon (at 4 o'clock and 13 minutes p.m.), pursuant to House Resolution 389, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, January 24, 1984, at 12 o'clock noon.

TUESDAY, *January 24, 1984.*

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair lays before the House a message from the Senate on Senate Resolution 307.

A message from the Senate by Mr. Sparrow, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate agreed to the following resolution:

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 307

*Resolved,* That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of the Honorable CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI, late a Representative from the State of Wisconsin.

*Resolved,* That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit an enrolled copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

*Resolved*, That when the Senate recesses today, it recess as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Representative.

TUESDAY, *January 31, 1984.*

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, the Nation suffered a great loss when our late colleague, CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI, passed away on December 3. Very few of us ever will serve with greater distinction and with more unswerving dedication to our country than our departed friend.

CLEM spent most of his adult life in politics. He was first elected to the Wisconsin State Senate in 1942 and reelected in 1946. In 1948, CLEM was elected to the House of Representatives from the Fourth District of Wisconsin, thus beginning a unique bond with the people of the Fourth District which lasted until his death last December. During his 35 years in the Congress, CLEM served his constituents with great dedication and loyalty. He also loved and respected the House of Representatives, and in his dealings with colleagues, CLEM was always fair and honest. Notwithstanding his long career in politics, CLEM was a statesman first and a politician second, and we mourn the passing of a good friend.

In the House, CLEM served on the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. In 1949, CLEM was appointed to the Foreign Affairs Committee and became its chairman in 1977, succeeding his friend, the Honorable "Doc" Morgan.

As a Member of Congress and as chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, CLEM worked closely with various administrations to shape bipartisan support for our foreign policy. He often viewed his job as one of bridgebuilding between the White House and the Congress. CLEM believed in the principle of a strong Presidency conducting a viable foreign policy. But, he also insisted that the right of the Congress to be involved in major foreign policy decisions must be safeguarded. Nowhere was this more evident than the issue of war powers. CLEM first introduced a war powers proposal in 1970 in order to reassert the constitutionally mandated obligation of the Congress in the area of war powers. In 1973, he was the principal House sponsor and the floor manager of the War Powers



Resolution which was enacted into law that year over President Nixon's veto. CLEM held that the War Powers Resolution clarifies the desire of the Congress to undertake its rightful role and obligation under the Constitution and "it would certainly provide the ways and means for the executive branch and Congress to work together in this very delicate and difficult area. What Congress is really interested in is to be consulted and to be on the takeoff in decisions when our boys are committed to hostilities abroad, rather than to react to a decision of a President."

During his 34 years in the Congress, CLEM was one of the most consistent advocates of a strong national defense. However, CLEM was committed to reducing the horrible threat of nuclear war through responsible arms control agreements. In the 97th Congress, CLEM led an unsuccessful fight in the House on behalf of the resolution calling for a mutual freeze and verifiable nuclear arms agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union. Last year, CLEM again led the effort which was successful in winning House passage for the nuclear freeze resolution (H.J. Res. 13). At that time, CLEM said:

We have an obligation to bring about some kind of an action and extend every effort to see that a nuclear holocaust will not come upon us. What it (H.J. Res. 13) does is strengthen the chance for peace and, in my judgment, that will strengthen us all and give security to the United States and to the world.

CLEM also abhorred the thought that the production of nerve gas would be resumed. He, along with the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. Bethune) led successful efforts in the 97th Congress and again last year in preventing congressional approval for the funding of binary chemical weapons.

In Washington, CLEM met and consulted and worked closely with Presidents, Secretaries of State, heads of states of foreign nations and royalty and yet CLEM remained unpretentious, a fact noted by his constituents.

The people of Wisconsin's Fourth District and CLEM retained a close relationship. CLEM reflected their concerns and their hopes. He was more than a Member of Congress to the Fourth District, he was in the view of many Fourth District residents a family member. CLEM took great pride in his Polish heritage. And one of his proudest achievements was the estab-

lishment of the American Research Hospital for Children at Krakow, Poland, in 1965. CLEM was instrumental in obtaining private and public funding to create this outstanding medical facility. He attended the dedication ceremonies and continued to visit the hospital on a number of occasions.

CLEM saw this hospital as a way of assisting the Polish people in a humanitarian manner and as an important expression of American concern for the plight of the Polish people.

The American Research Hospital for Children is a lasting memorial to CLEM's efforts to demonstrate America's sympathy for the Polish people.

And among other things, CLEM was known for his work on behalf of our veterans over the years. Because of this a number of us have felt it would be appropriate to rename the veterans center in Milwaukee, Wis., the Clement J. Zablocki Veterans' Administration Medical Center. The entire Wisconsin delegation will be joining me in introducing a bill to that effect this coming Thursday. And I would like to invite all my colleagues to join in this effort.

Mr. Speaker, CLEM ZABLOCKI was a good, decent person, and we shall sorely miss him.

I want to express our deepest sympathies to his family.

And I would also like to submit for the Record several editorial comments, three of them, as a matter of fact, from Wisconsin newspapers on the passing of our friend and colleague, CLEM ZABLOCKI.

The editorials follow:

[From the Wisconsin State Journal, Dec. 6, 1983]

"NEVER LOST TOUCH"

The unassuming nature of Representative CLEMENT ZABLOCKI, D-Milwaukee, was his strength.

The son of a Polish laborer, ZABLOCKI was a schoolteacher and church organizer before being elected to two terms in the Wisconsin Legislature, his stepping stone to 18 consecutive terms in Congress.

In recent years, as head of the key House Foreign Affairs Committee, he traveled extensively, meeting with presidents and princes around the world.

Yet, he never lost touch with the South Side Milwaukee neighborhood where he was born and raised.

He was a much-needed steady influence on the younger, liberal House Democrats. As the New York Times wrote after ZABLOCKI's death Saturday morning at the age of 71, the Congressman was "a legislator who preferred consensus to confrontation."

He was a strong backer of the Vietnam war, yet was a chief architect of the War Powers Act to limit a President's ability to commit the country to war.

He became a leading proponent of the resolution calling for a nuclear weapons freeze and led the successful fight in the House to bar the production of new chemical weapons.

Yet he also fought for a strong defense, supported President Reagan's decision to maintain U.S. troops in Lebanon, and consistently held to his instinct that Congress must work with the President on matters of national interest.

It was ZABLOCKI who piloted through Congress the recent compromise with Reagan on applying the War Powers Act in Lebanon, the first time it had been used.

ZABLOCKI was a force of bipartisanship at a time when pressing domestic and foreign problems demand cooperation between the two political parties and between the White House and the Congress. His steady influence will be missed.



[From the Milwaukee Journal, Dec. 4, 1983]

#### ZABLOCKI: SOLID WORK AND SIMPLE TOUCH

Wisconsin has lost an influential, respected and beloved Congressman. And Milwaukee's South Side has lost an internationally recognized public servant who never forgot his ties with the folks on Mitchell Street or Kinnickinnic Avenue.

CLEMENT ZABLOCKI, dead at 71, ably represented his Fourth District, his State and his country for more than 34 years.

As a champion of his community, he used his personal influence and legislative skills to help obtain such projects as the veterans administration hospital, the modern post office building and the freeway system.

As the dean of Wisconsin's delegation to Capitol Hill, he set an example of reasonableness, fairness, and honesty that elicited cooperation from Republicans as well as from fellow Democratic Representatives.

As a prominent member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee (and chairman since 1977), the polite, considerate Congressman developed leadership alliances that enhanced his legislative effectiveness. Friendships strengthened his hand, whether he was promoting local projects, enlisting support for passage of the landmark War Powers Act or pushing a nuclear freeze resolution.

CLEM ZABLOCKI was unassuming and unpretentious throughout a career that included numerous associations with Presidents, Prime Ministers and Monarchs. A lesser person might have been overcome with self-importance, but ZABLOCKI remained a man of simple dignity.

A self-sufficient South Sider, he retained the ability to perform domestic chores—even make his own sausage. He was, as a Journal editorial said years ago, “a kielbasa man, but a caviar man, too.”

[From the Capital Times, Dec. 6, 1983]

### A GOOD MAN WHO GAVE HIS BEST

There was not an ounce of pomposity or pretension in CLEMENT ZABLOCKI. Though he chaired one of the most prestigious committees in Congress, he was a warm, down-to-earth man, as much at home among his working-class neighbors on Milwaukee's South Side as in the marbled halls of the Capitol.

ZABLOCKI, who died last weekend at the age of 71, represented the Fourth District indefatigably for more than 34 years performing countless tasks for constituents, securing hospitals and other Federal projects for the district.

Where there were doubts about the wisdom of administration policies, his first inclination was to support the White House. "We only have one President at a time," he liked to say. We parted company with him on many issues, from his opposition to court-ordered school busing to his support for limits on federally funded abortions.

Yet ZABLOCKI, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, was not as predictable as he seemed. He came to recognize that caring about his country sometimes required him to disagree with its leaders. Having supported the Vietnam war policies of the Johnson and Nixon administrations, he helped draft the War Powers Act, restricting Presidents' ability to involve young men in combat.

In this and other issues, ZABLOCKI's bedrock patriotism was balanced by a capacity for growth and a willingness to listen to the views of younger colleagues. Earlier this year he signed on as a sponsor of the nuclear freeze resolution—a cause that gained renewed credibility because of CLEM ZABLOCKI's backing. He also led the successful fight in the House to bar the production of new chemical weapons.

If ZABLOCKI was a bit too quick to accept President Reagan's rationale for keeping American Marines in Lebanon, the compromise he negotiated on that issue at least won from the President a tacit acknowledgement of the legitimacy of the War Powers Act.

As much as he will be remembered for his hard work and service to his constituents, ZABLOCKI will be treasured for his humility and gentleness and unflagging integrity. He was a good man who gave his best to the country and to Congress.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I was shocked and deeply saddened by the sudden and tragic death of my good and longtime friend, CLEM ZABLOCKI, the chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

We had served together for nearly 25 years on the Foreign Affairs Committee. In all those many years, he always placed his country first. There wasn't a partisan bone in his body, and he was widely respected for this quality.

CLEM's life story reads like a classic American success story. The son of immigrant Polish parents, he rose to chair one of Congress' most prestigious and influential committees. He was



born in Milwaukee on November 18, 1912, and received his degree from Marquette University. While teaching, and working as a choir director and organist, he married Miss Blanch Janic in 1937. CLEM was later elected to the Wisconsin State Senate in 1942 and 1946.

After being elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1948, he served his constituents in the Fourth District faithfully until his untimely death. CLEM began his service on the House Foreign Affairs Committee in 1949 and became chairman in 1977. Over the years, he also served with distinction as the chairman of the Subcommittee on International Security and Scientific Affairs, and was a ranking member on the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. He was also a member of the Intelligence Subcommittee on Program and Budget Authorization. He also served with distinction as chairman of the Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee.

Early on, his colleagues in the Congress recognized CLEM's considerable talents. He was chosen to be U.S. delegate to the 14th General Assembly of the United Nations in New York in 1959, and also served as congressional adviser to the U.S. Delegation to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, and the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT II). In addition, he served as a member of many Presidential delegations and represented the U.S. Government overseas at many important functions. CLEM also participated in many significant congressional activities in foreign affairs, and was a member of the advisory board of Georgetown University's Center for Strategic Studies. CLEM received many awards and citations. In 1983, he received the Order of St. Gregory the Great, Knight Commander, from Pope John Paul II. That award is the highest given to Catholic lay people.

CLEM was also the author of many books and scholarly articles about foreign policy and important issues of the day.

In the area of congressional legislation, CLEM's achievements were many. He is regarded as the architect of the 1973 War Powers Act. Through this important piece of legislation, he tried to define the role of the Congress and the President in the important area of warmaking.

Just a few months ago, CLEM successfully negotiated a critical compromise on the War Powers Act between the legislative

and the executive branches regarding the stationing of Marines in Lebanon as part of an intermediate peacekeeping force.

As part of his deep and abiding interest in international affairs, he sponsored legislation to remove the legislative restriction on diplomatic relations with the Vatican and worked to restructure U.S. economic assistance to developing countries with emphasis on basic human needs. CLEM also promoted legislation to set up and expand the Peace Corps and to establish the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. He urged ratification of the Geneva Protocol and the Biological Convention on Chemical Warfare and established the Japan-United States Friendship Commission to promote various exchanges with that country.

As part of his international orientation, CLEM never forgot the Polish people and the land of his forefathers. He helped to establish a hospice in Rome for Polish visitors to that city and was instrumental in having a children's hospital built in Poland. He later was chairman of a congressional delegation to Poland for the dedication of that hospital, the American Research Hospital for Children in Krakow.

As impressive as his legislative accomplishments were in the area of foreign affairs, his successes in domestic legislation were equally significant. CLEM never forgot the working people of Milwaukee who first sent him to Washington. Always keeping them and other Americans in mind, he successfully sponsored and cosponsored legislation in the interest of the average taxpayer, elderly citizens, and small businessman. He worked hard for the extension and improvement of social security as well as improving veterans compensation and other benefits. Always aware of the concerns of the average American, he sponsored legislation to set up the House Select Committee on Crime, and worked to establish the Consumer Protection Agency. CLEM was also instrumental in setting up the House Select Committee on Aging and succeeded in having that law reformed. He also supported strong national defense, the mutual security program, and measures designed to combat subversive organizations at home and abroad.

Since his tragic passing, many of his colleagues have described him as a giant in Congress. A giant he was. Not only in the area of legislation, and leadership, but also in a personal sense. He had the heart of a giant in its capacity for kindness,

warmth, and thoughtfulness. He loved his family, his friends, and his staff in a simple and very natural way.

The last day of the recent session of Congress, I had a long and enjoyable visit with CLEM ZABLOCKI on the floor of the House he loved so much. We talked of our years together and the many important events in the Congress that we both remembered so well. I have wonderful memories of the many hours that CLEM and I spent together on the many challenging issues that have faced our Nation over the years. I admired his wisdom, his honesty, and his humility. He was a quiet and unassuming man who brought great energy and dedication to his work. He had a masterful command of the issues and knew the Hill as well as anyone I have ever known after his many years of service. He gave this country and Congress much and was well loved for his efforts. For these reasons, his passing is for me a deep and personal loss. An eagle has fallen and he will be missed.

My heart goes out to his children and other family members. They have lost a good father. America has lost a great public servant who will not be forgotten. I have lost a dear, personal friend.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, as you know, the House of Representatives, the Foreign Affairs Committee, and the State of Wisconsin suffered the loss of one of our most beloved friends when CLEM ZABLOCKI died after a heart attack.

To me, two things stand out about CLEM ZABLOCKI.

First, he never forgot his duty to working people. He understood that the big shots and the well-connected have lobbyists to argue for them and that it is the job of a Congressman to make sure everybody else is not squeezed out.

Second, he never took a position on a truly important issue that he did not absolutely believe in.

Some people underestimated CLEM because he was so conventional. But that was his great strength as a human being. He believed in things like loyalty and sense of duty. He was no blow-dry hotshot. He was concerned more with substance than with image and he worked hard at his job, day in and day out.

He left his mark on the foreign policy approach of the country. He led the fight to rein in uncontrolled executive power in foreign affairs. He led the fight against the abomination of added nerve gas weapons. He pushed for a foreign policy that

was based on a balanced reliance upon our political, economic, moral, and military power rather than one that relies first and foremost on gunboat diplomacy.

He loved the people he represented. He never forgot who he was, where he came from and who sent him. He truly exemplified a politician who was "of the people, by the people, and for the people."

He was an honest, hard-working, dedicated, and warm man who was as comfortable at home with his neighbors as he was with Foreign Ministers and Kings.

Two especially moving tributes to CLEM were given. The first was the homily at the funeral mass at Blessed Sacrament Church in Washington, D.C., delivered by Msgr. Thomas Duffy. The second was the eulogy delivered by the Speaker of the House at the funeral for CLEM in Blessed Sacrament Church in Milwaukee, Wis. I would like to insert both of them in the Record at this time:

#### HOMILY AT FUNERAL MASS: HIS GREATNESS LAY IN HIS SIMPLICITY

(By Msgr. Thomas Duffy, Pastor, Blessed Sacrament Church, Washington, D.C., Dec. 6, 1983)

When we think of those extraordinary men and women who have been Saints and who were embroiled in the politics of their times, we usually think of heroic figures. One thinks almost immediately of St. Thomas More whose life and times with Henry the Eighth was so magnificently portrayed in Robert Bolt's play, later a film, "A Man for All Seasons." One could mention too St. Catherine of Siena, a woman far ahead of her times, who after persuading Pope Gregory XI to abandon his stay at Avignon and return to Rome, spent her energies with Kings and Queens of Europe in upholding the cause of Pope Urban VI. The man we honor today at this Mass of the Resurrection would be embarrassed if we were to speak of his religious life and its effect on his political career in heroic terms. That is not to say that his deep religious faith did not influence markedly his public and private life.

His religious heritage was a gift he treasured. The fundamental belief of that heritage, Christ's resurrection and His call to share in that resurrection, lent a perspective to every aspect of the Congressman's life. That heritage, it must be said, came to him by way of his Polish parents. The world today has come to appreciate how a religious heritage can provide an indomitable courage not only for an individual but for a nation as well. Congressman ZABLOCKI was justly proud of his family's origins in a country that has given us in a single generation Pope John Paul II and Lech Walesa, two of the world's most dominant leaders of the present day. It was that heritage of faith that was so richly a part of his life.

There is no question that his religious faith influenced his career and profession as a Congressman and as the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commit-



tee of the House of Representatives. The obvious influence was in terms of his integrity and honesty. I do not think the Congressman thought of his work in politics in terms of sanctity, yet the way he pursued his task was not without the elements of sanctity. For surely included among the ingredients of sanctity is doing what one is supposed to do with honesty and integrity.

But there was in Congressman ZABLOCKI's life a religious quality more striking. He was able to maintain the simplicity of the gospels, while at the same time occupying a remarkably powerful position in the foreign policy formulation process of one of the two great superpowers of our day. Yet, he never lost a sense of the simplicity that marked His Master the Lord Jesus, who said, "Learn of me for I am meek and humble of heart." I need not add that this simplicity was in no way to be equated with weakness. That same Lord Jesus was the one who stood face to face before Pilate and with steellike courage reminded the Roman Procurator from whence came all power. It was that same kind of simplicity rooted in strength that was so striking in CLEMENT ZABLOCKI.

The Congressman rose from a high school civics teacher and organ player to a position of unique power but he remained to the end a simple and lovable man. That feat, indeed, if it is not heroic, touches on greatness.

That simplicity showed itself in a variety of ways, most forcefully with his family in his fidelity to his beloved wife Blanche, his deep affection for Joseph, his son, and Jane, his daughter, and for his brothers and sister and in his fidelity to his friends. By friends, I must include his staff people. Nowhere was all this more evident than at his annual party at Little Christmas, Epiphany, when he and his family would entertain staff people, journalists, neighbors, visitors from Milwaukee, and others. There was always his own kielbasa, made with his housekeeper, Mary. The priests here look back somewhat with awe when they remember that the one who produced their kielbasa at Christmas was also the architect of the War Powers Act.

He indeed could be an example for those who acquire high position in church and state and who find their lowly origins an embarrassment.

The simplicity of which I speak has its effects in his professional life in a more subtle way. For, it resulted in an enviable security that, in turn, enabled him to rise above personal prerogatives. (Members of Congress here today appreciate this attribute.) Richard Pearson described this characteristic in his article last Sunday when he wrote: "Unlike many House committee chairmen who are jealous of their prerogatives, Mr. ZABLOCKI granted power and freedom to his subcommittee chairmen \* \* \* while he generally chose the more traditional course of quietly building consensus."

In the last 24 hours of his life, he demonstrated how this simplicity of life was present with his attention to the weighty duties of his role as chairman. He spent part of that period stringing Christmas lights for his annual Christmas party and a bit later worked with his staff in preparation for his meeting with Israeli's Prime Minister, Yitzhak Shamir. Though he worked with Popes and Presidents, Prime Ministers and ambassadors, Senators and generals, he remained to the end a simple, lovable man.

This morning in his parish church of Blessed Sacrament in Washington (he retained an allegiance to another church by the same name in Milwaukee), we tender our last farewell to this simple lovable man in the setting of the ancient

Liturgy that was so dear to his heart. As he leaves, we pray that he will be blessed with the peace he worked so tirelessly to achieve in his political life. Yet his peace now will be the peace the world cannot give in the company of His Risen Savior the Lord Jesus Christ.



THE SPEAKER'S TRIBUTE TO CLEM ZABLOCKI, BLESSED SACRAMENT CHURCH,  
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Reverend clergy, members of the Zablocki family, Mr. Mayor, my colleagues in Congress, friends and neighbors of CLEM ZABLOCKI.

CLEM ZABLOCKI was my friend. We served together in the House for nearly 30 years. We worked together in the leadership of the House for nearly 10 years. We saw the country change and we saw the House change. The House is a very different institution now than it was when CLEM and I started out in Congress. But in one respect, it is the same and that it is a very personal institution where Members judge each other not on the basis of what they say, but rather on the basis of what they do; where trust and respect does not come with the office but is earned over time through hard work and reputation for truthfulness.

CLEM had the trust and respect of his fellow Members. He had it because he was honest, fair, and knowledgeable. He loved his country, his family, and his church. He treated everyone he met with courtesy and patience. As his responsibilities grew during his years in Congress, increased power and prestige did not change him; it just made him busier.

He worked hard on the Nation's business. He sought consensus rather than confrontation, and bipartisanship rather than partisanship. As chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, he chose to guide rather than push, to convince rather than to dictate, and to reward others rather than take credit for himself.

He secured the passage of landmark legislation such as the War Powers Resolution and the Case-Zablocki act. With this legislation, he helped restore the balance in foreign affairs between the President and Congress that the Constitution mandated.

CLEM's passing comes at a time when we need him, at time of crisis in international affairs. His wise counsel and experienced leadership will be sorely missed. He observed here, in Milwaukee, a few years ago, that the 1980's would be a "dangerous" and "unstable" period for the world. And consequently, as a Nation, we should try to influence events rather than try to control them. We all wish that CLEM was still here to help us influence those events on behalf of the cause of peace and justice in the world.

As Speaker, when I recognize a Member to address the House, I refer to him as the gentleman. Over the years, I recognized CLEM as the gentleman from Wisconsin for remarks hundreds of times. I recognized him for the last time 3 weeks ago at the end of the session. It is hard to believe that he no longer will address the House, meet with his constituents, or celebrate with his family and friends.

Yet while his voice is silent, his memory is fresh and strong among us. His accomplishments are evident in our lawbooks and apparent in the streets and neighborhoods of Milwaukee. But most of all, his sense of humor and his

spirit of generosity lives on in the hearts and minds of all of us here today. In the way we say it in Congress, it's now sine die for you, CLEM. Until we meet another day, God be with you.

Mr. WINN. Mr. Speaker, even today I continue to look for Chairman CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI on the floor of the House, in the hallways of Rayburn, and in the Committee on Foreign Affairs hearing rooms. For me, CLEM is so closely associated to the daily business of this body and to its consideration of the most compelling issues that it is still difficult to realize that he is gone. Somehow, I keep expecting him to turn up, to conduct the next markup or to welcome a visiting foreign dignitary.

It is not surprising that I, like many of my other colleagues, miss CLEM so greatly. His personal integrity was exemplary. CLEM's goals were to do what was good and best for his country. For us Republicans, this meant a bipartisan approach to foreign policy that was much appreciated and well respected.

CLEM had little tolerance for hypocrisy and never practiced it. Personal gain was remote from his thinking. Rather, he was motivated by high ideals and a deep religious feeling.

In his modest manner, CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI accomplished great deeds. Much of the significant legislation that today governs the foreign policy of the United States was the work of CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI or bears his mark: the War Powers Act, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act, foreign assistance legislation, particularly development aid, health and population, and foreign military sales and assistance legislation.

The legislation required creativity and energy to enact but also patience and perseverance. CLEM had these qualities and more. If he left his mark as a legislator, he left it even more as a man. CLEM was a good friend. He was a nice and decent man.

Joan and I would like to express our appreciation to his children Jane and Joseph and to all the Zablocki family for sharing him with us.

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Speaker, the other Members who have spoken before have outlined the major features of CLEM ZABLOCKI's life and service, and I wanted to take a minute to pay tribute to this fine gentleman who was so helpful to me when I arrived here in the House of Representatives. There is probably nothing more puzzling than to sort out the challenges and

opportunities and conflicts and choices to be faced by a freshman Member of Congress, and CLEM ZABLOCKI was always exceedingly kind and thoughtful. He took the time, all the time that I would ever possibly want, to discuss with me the various questions I brought to him as the dean of our delegation and as the most experienced Member of our State here in the House. You always felt with CLEM that he had all the time in the world for you, and that was one of his wonderful qualities.

As a Member who also represents the city of Milwaukee, I can also attest to the statement that others have made that CLEM truly represented his district. I know CLEM's district quite well, having represented part of it when I was in the State senate, and we had overlapping constituencies for 4 of my 6 years in the statehouse. I can assure you that it would be hard to find anyone who would be more representative of the Fourth Congressional District than CLEM ZABLOCKI. He was a man of the people, he was unpretentious, he was down to earth, he had basic values that are so solid in that district. He spent a lot of time in the district. It was very common to see CLEM ZABLOCKI at even a very small community meeting. I frequently ran into CLEM when I represented that district. He always arrived with no fanfare, no retinue, no advance guard, always by himself, always in the most humble and unassuming sort of way, and that is part of the reason he endeared himself so much to the hearts of the people of his district.

I was not in Congress when CLEM achieved some of his landmark items of legislation such as the War Powers Act, but I was serving overseas in the Peace Corps when CLEM was active in the formation of that institution, and many of us who served in that body owe CLEM ZABLOCKI a debt of gratitude for his strong support of the Peace Corps in those early years.

CLEM ZABLOCKI was truly a man of his time and of his district. He always fought tirelessly for the people of his district and for the interest of Wisconsin generally. He will be deeply missed both in the city of Milwaukee and in this House.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, CLEM ZABLOCKI already was an established and respected Member of Congress when I came here in 1955. Quiet, unprepossessing, he made a mark. CLEM ZABLOCKI was universally respected by all of his colleagues on both sides of the aisle. He was a consummate gentleman, an American's American, a lawmaker's lawmaker.



I think CLEM ZABLOCKI in his quiet way probably did more to make a reality of the dream of bipartisanship in foreign policy than almost anyone else in that position might have done. He was confronted by difficult circumstances as he rose to the position of chairmanship in the important Committee on Foreign Affairs. His career spans difficulties, alarms, changing circumstances, crises of one kind and another in almost every part of the world. Through it all he never lost his equanimity. Through it all he never lost his sense of respect for his colleagues of whatever persuasion. Through it all, rather than a lightning rod, CLEM ZABLOCKI seemed to be the kind of repository to which others could come with their hot molten metal of ideas and clashing opinions and they could cool them off in the quiet recesses of his mind and his personality.

CLEM ZABLOCKI was able to make people of disparate and divergent viewpoints come together upon a workable formula. We will miss him sorely. He was one of those public officials not given to seeking publicity. Rarely was his name and visage emblazoned across the front pages of the newspapers of America. Seldom did he crowd out the evening news on television. Never did he seek consciously to be the center of attention. But he was the center and the focal point around which the foreign policy issues of the House devolved.

He performed a service that has been little noted. I am not sure that history will record the significant unsung service that was performed throughout these years by CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI. To know him was to be enriched. To serve with him was to have a gift for which we will always be grateful.

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, I felt a certain kinship with Congressman ZABLOCKI because both he and I served on the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Many times we had similar views on international events and both he and I were alumni of Marquette University in Milwaukee.

Those of us who had the privilege of knowing and serving with him understand the difficult and complex tasks that he had and how artfully he performed them, how many times our former chairman was asked to mediate a dispute with ranking members of our committee or to settle a matter of legislative jurisdiction, and how many times Congressman ZABLOCKI, and that is the thing I will always remember about him and the

thing I admired most, placed the loyalty of his country and the President above partisan politics and the cause of political expediency. I know that, sitting on the Committee on Foreign Affairs, many times I said to him, "This must be a tough decision for you to make as a member of your party," and he said, "No, not really, because it is in the best interests of our country."

I think he really meant that. I know he did. If there is any one thing that I will remember about CLEMENT ZABLOCKI it is that he was truly the type of person, as I think our colleague, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Obey) so eloquently pointed out, who put the country above everything else. In a day and age when we do not seem to have the heroes we look for many times, here was a man who was, in my opinion, a true hero.

I also think it is the mark of a great chairman, a chairman who sought to deal fairly with all members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, whether they were Democrat or Republican.

I know many times I hear people talk about what takes place in committee, but there is not a time, and I have served on that committee for 4 years, where I can say that CLEMENT ZABLOCKI was not fair to both sides.

I know many people in Wisconsin, not only in Milwaukee, feel a personal loss at his passing. They remember him because he never forgot his roots and maintained a fierce loyalty to protect the interests of his constituents. We can appreciate and participate in the great issues of the day, as he did, the national security, the foreign policy, international trade, human rights, world hunger, and so many of the other issues that afflict the world, and Congressman ZABLOCKI was part of all these issues, either directly or indirectly, through the subcommittee chairmen. He played a role in world affairs. But the Congressman never forgot his constituents. He never forgot the elderly who needed heat in the winter. He never forgot the lost social security check, the parents of a student who needed his help to work their way through the Washington bureaucracy to help a young student with a student loan. It is really impossible to estimate how many people in Wisconsin benefited from Congressman ZABLOCKI representing them in the U.S. Congress.

On this score alone, he was a great Member of this body, but his abilities and special gifts carried him to greater heights. The country is grateful that we had a man like CLEMENT ZABLOCKI with his hand on the ship of state.

Many centuries ago, ecclesiastics wrote about a time for war and a time for peace, a time for reaping and a time for sowing. CLEMENT ZABLOCKI's time came when all of us wished he had remained with us a little longer, but I think we will all agree that his memory will be blessed.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I want to say about CLEM, first and foremost, that CLEM ZABLOCKI was my friend. We served on the Committee on Foreign Affairs together for almost the entire time that I have been in the Congress, and that is a long time, 28 years on the committee, and CLEM was there longer than that, and we worked side by side.

History will record, our history personally, the history of the Congress, the history of the country, that CLEM was indeed a remarkable man. I think he amazed a lot of people.

First, he was one of the hardest workers I have ever known. Hours meant absolutely nothing to him, when it came to carrying out his responsibility either representing his district or the awesome responsibility as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and prior to that as a member. As a matter of fact, CLEM ZABLOCKI worked himself to death literally. He just put in so many hours both here and in his district, and in doing the things that are necessary to be done overseas at many international meetings, in bilateral meetings. He kept a schedule that is almost beyond my comprehension. I tried my best to keep up with him, and I will tell my colleagues, it was difficult if not impossible.

As my colleagues have already pointed out, he was amazing in another way. He really left his imprint and his mark, which is the object of most of us here in whatever it is we are trying to do. CLEM ZABLOCKI left his mark with respect to foreign policy. It is in the statute books in a variety of ways. He was determined. He was one of the most persevering individuals I have known. He pursued and he was totally dedicated in working on whatever it was that he was working on, in trying to get legislation through or carrying out an idea that he was interested in. No matter was too small or too large, too broad in scope, for him to become involved in. Those of us who are on

the committees know what that means, as the chairman, to be involved in the total scope of whatever the committee is doing. But it did not make any difference whether it was a minor structural change in an agency or a personal problem of an individual or major international policy decision. CLEM was personally, directly involved in whatever the issue was that came before him or his committee. He traveled just as easily with the individual who had a problem with one of the agencies that came under the jurisdiction of the committee on Foreign Affairs as he did with heads of state, and I have traveled with CLEM ZABLOCKI many times overseas.

The high regard and respect which he held, which I dare say many people did not know or fully appreciate or understand, maybe even in the Congress with the people he worked with, was so evident that he moved with great ease because he was respected, not just because he was chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, but he was respected for the kind of person he was. He was so humble, and yet he had such a broad grasp of the international problems that he could discuss them with Kings and Presidents and Prime Ministers and foreign ministers, and they were genuinely appreciative and impressed, I might add, that this small, unassuming man, he seemed to be more in tune with whatever goes on in Wisconsin, I might say, than the problems that go across the world, would have that kind of capability, because CLEM was that kind of man. He was very deliberate, I might say, but he was thoroughly understood whenever he talked about major matters anywhere we went.

And I want to say something else, too—that CLEM was a fighter. He might not appear that way because he was rather quiet, but I want to say that you did not have to scratch very far on CLEM ZABLOCKI to realize very quickly that you either had a plate of steel confronting you or that you were dealing with a she bear protecting her cubs, or both, because that was his nature. And yet, when confronted with the variety of prospects and opinions and points of view that he would be confronted with in arriving at a consensus or in trying to do something, say, on the committee with legislation or policy or whatever, he was one of the most valuable, flexible individuals at arriving at where it became necessary to go in order to get there. The very art of diplomacy in politics, it seems to me, is the epitome of what it is that we try to do. So he was rightly



known for those landmarks in foreign policy and in legislation and in working with the administration and in working with his colleagues.

I think that surprised a lot of people because CLEM did not espouse nor did he seek that kind of glamor. He went his own way in that sense. Yet he was an idealist, and he was a realist at the same time, one of the most pragmatic people in that sense that it has been my pleasure to work with.

He was a great help to me in my years on the Foreign Affairs Committee. We worked very closely together. It was my privilege to work with him. I am a better person because I had the opportunity to work with CLEM ZABLOCKI, and those of us who were privileged to know him in Congress, I am sure, feel the same way.

Mr. Speaker, he made a great contribution to this Congress which he dearly loved. He made a great contribution to his Nation. He will be thoroughly missed. I extend my sympathies to his family.

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, the death of CLEM ZABLOCKI was a shocking blow to Mrs. O'Neill and myself. He was our close personal friend and a valued colleague.

Only last year we traveled to China together, and incidents happened there that I will always remember. I remember how CLEM stood up so much for the policies of America and made such telling remarks—they were well spoken and I am sure they were well taken by the Chinese leaders.

CLEM began his distinguished career in the U.S. House of Representatives in 1949 and his experience and knowledge—spanning the Truman Presidency to the present administration—proved time and time again to be of immeasurable benefit to the Congress and to the Nation.

I was deeply honored by my colleagues and by CLEM's family to be allowed to give a eulogy as a Member of Congress at the funeral services. I well remember the beautiful service and the eulogy that Father Frank San Filippo gave, the pastor of St. Mary's Parish at Milwaukee who was CLEM's close personal friend for so many years.

It will always be indelibly inscribed in my memory and my heart, as we left that church in the cortege—the lines of people along the streets with sorrow in their hearts. They had lost a close friend and a great leader.

I will remember always, as we passed the school, the children lined up and saluting. They, too, will keep the memory of a great man.

I remember, as we passed the fire department, the people out there saluting and the sirens blowing. They indeed had taken to their hearts the loss of a great, great human being.

What can you say in an hour of sorrow of a man you have served with for 30 years, a man you admired and respected and enjoyed so many good times with? All you can say is, may he ever be in the hallowed hands of the people that he loved so well.

#### FUNERAL EULOGY

Reverend clergy, members of the Zablocki family, Mr. Mayor, my colleagues in Congress, friends and neighbors of CLEM ZABLOCKI.

CLEM ZABLOCKI was my friend. We served together in the House for nearly 30 years. We worked together in the leadership of the House for nearly 10 years. We saw the country change and we saw the House change. The House is a very different institution now than it was when CLEM and I started out in Congress. But in one respect it is the same—it is a very personal institution where Members judge each other not on the basis of what they say, but rather on the basis of what they do; where trust and respect does not come with the office, but is earned over time through hard work and a reputation for truthfulness.

CLEM had the trust of his fellow Members. He had it because he was honest, fair, and knowledgeable. He loved his country, his family, and his church. He treated everyone he met with courtesy and patience. As his responsibilities grew during his years in Congress, increased power and prestige did not change him, it just made him busier.

He worked hard on the Nation's business. He sought consensus rather than confrontation and bipartisanship rather than partisanship. As chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee he chose to guide rather than push, to convince rather than to dictate, and to reward others rather than take credit for himself.

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He observed here, in Milwaukee, a few years ago, that the 1980's would be a "dangerous" and "unstable" period for the world and consequently, as a Nation, we should try to influence events rather than try to control them. We all wish that CLEM was still here to help us influence those events on behalf of the cause of peace and justice in the world.

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from Wisconsin" for remarks hundreds of times. I recognized him for the last time 3 weeks ago at the end of the session. It is hard to believe that he no longer will address the House, meet with his constituents, or celebrate with his family and friends.

Yet while his voice is silent, his memory is fresh and strong among us. His accomplishments are evident in our lawbooks and apparent in the streets and neighborhoods of Milwaukee. Most of all his sense of humor and his spirit of generosity lives on in the hearts and minds of all of us here today.

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I cannot sit here without recalling some words that I think are very appropriate. They came from Massachusetts; they were given by the brother of the late Senator Robert Kennedy at his funeral when his brother stood up in that eulogy and said:

I ask that we do not make in death of him beyond what he was in life, rather that he be remembered simply as a good and decent man. He saw wrong, he tried to right it. He saw war, he tried to stop it. He saw suffering, he tried to heal it.

Those words are perhaps as accurate today as they were back in 1968 as we reflect today on the life of our distinguished colleague, CLEM ZABLOCKI.

We have heard a lot of talk here this afternoon and a lot of accurate words about CLEM ZABLOCKI as a statesman, as a man who put his interests in his country above his party. Certainly he did that.

But I think we ought to remember that as much a statesman as he was for his country, he was also a fighter for those people in South Milwaukee. If he felt that any proposal from any President, regardless of party, or any Member of this Congress was going to in any way negatively affect his constituents, the working people, the laboring people of South Milwaukee, he would stand up and, with the same fire and emotion in his voice, attack that particular policy.

James Freeman Clark said that a politician is someone who thinks about the next election and a statesman who thinks about the next generation.

I cannot help but say today that I personally have lost a friend. We in Wisconsin have lost the dean of our delegation, and I think we in Congress and this country have lost a statesman, because CLEM ZABLOCKI was really all those things to all of us. He did put the concerns of his country far above the concerns of his party and even above his district.

He made this statement once when someone asked him, "Is that necessarily the thinking of the people in South Milwaukee?" He said, "You know, sometimes you've just got to lead."

That is what he would do. We have reflected so often here, but I think it needs to be repeated, that he would lead this Congress and he would lead the members of the Foreign Affairs Committee and he would lead the members of his party to do what he thought was right for his country.

I remember talking to him a couple of different times when I had unique privileges as a younger Member sitting over on the far ends of the Chamber seats where he so often held his court. I would go and sit down with him and talk, and I remember talking to him, No. 1, about foreign policy, and about when he had to incur some rather strong opposition both here and at home for the positions he had taken.

I also remember talking to him about issues important to us in Wisconsin. Now, as many of you know, the gentleman in the well who is holding this and I both are very concerned about the dairy program in this country. If I am correct, CLEM ZABLOCKI probably did not have a dairy cow in his district, and yet every time he voted with our particular interests, because he said, "You know, what is good for you is good for Wisconsin and what is good for Wisconsin is good for my constituents."

He saw his role as being not just a parochial view of people in the assembly or the congressional district in South Milwaukee, but he sought to be so much more than that.

I had one of the unique privileges, like our colleague, the gentleman from Wisconsin, Jim Moody, from Milwaukee of being a younger member of the Wisconsin delegation. By virtue of that, I had the opportunity to receive from a man who had more important people to talk to, more important meetings to attend and more important decisions to make, but I had the opportunity to receive his counsel, his wisdom, his advice and so often his support.

There are some words in the Bible called, blessed are the peacemakers. Certainly we are paying our respects today to that particular peacemaker.

I guess to sum up CLEM ZABLOCKI, if the people of South Milwaukee were to write a campaign slogan for the late gentleman from Wisconsin, the dean of our delegation, that cam-



paign ad would have said, "In Washington and around the world, they call him a great Congressman, but at home we call him CLEM."

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, it is difficult to think of a Member of Congress who was more dedicated to his duties, his constituents, and his Nation than the late CLEM ZABLOCKI.

For some, this sort of zeal is the result of personal ambition, or the lust for power or prestige. But CLEM ZABLOCKI's only ambition was for his country. To him, America had a role to play as the conscience and the force for freedom around the globe. All he asked for was the privilege for playing his part in seeing to it that America fulfilled that destiny.

In doing so, he displayed the strength of character that was his abiding trademark. CLEM ZABLOCKI was a man shaped by the people he represented—honest hard-working people, many of whom were first and second generation Americans, refugees from eastern Europe. These men and women knew how precious a legacy they had entrusted to the man who spoke for them in Congress.

CLEM ZABLOCKI treasured that trust, and faithfully kept it, throughout the Vietnam war, and all the other foreign policy trials this country has faced. It was these people—not the protesters—who gave CLEM ZABLOCKI his mandate.

Those of us who sit on the House Foreign Affairs Committee are sometimes accused of being filled with bluster, with posturing, of indulging in partisan wrangling. This confrontation of opposing world views is necessary and healthy, Mr. Speaker, but there is no question that the committee could well have defeated a lesser man. But CLEM ZABLOCKI was made of sterner stuff.

As chairman, he gave free rein to the expression of rival views of the world and America's proper role in it. But when the debate was done, and the votes recorded, CLEM ZABLOCKI always saw to it that his committee—and this Congress—spoke with one voice—America's voice—to our allies and our adversaries abroad. Bipartisanship was the code by which he lived and the goal toward which he worked in Congress.

These traits of CLEM ZABLOCKI were the very essence of patriotism. And I know that CLEM ZABLOCKI would have considered being called a patriot the highest accolade we could pay him. And so, I join my colleagues today in paying tribute

to CLEM ZABLOCKI, Milwaukee Congressman and American patriot.

Mr. BARNES. Mr. Speaker, this is the first session that I have been a Member of this House and CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI has not been here. For over three decades, CLEM ZABLOCKI has worked and labored and made his sense of decency felt in this House of the people. During his time, CLEM ZABLOCKI knew and was respected by Presidents, Kings, ambassadors, and foreign ministers. But he was still that man from South Milwaukee who knew the needs and aspirations of the people of Wisconsin and of this Nation. His passing has left a political and personal void among his friends, his constituents and his colleagues. He will be sorely missed.

Our democracy has endured for over 200 years because people like CLEM ZABLOCKI have devoted their lives to making our democratic institutions work. That our democratic institutions continue after us is a measure of our success. That fact that we adjourn this day of the new session in his honor is a fitting tribute to the life's work of CLEM ZABLOCKI. The mark of CLEM ZABLOCKI can be seen across our Nation's policies and laws. As chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, he played a major role in shaping the world we live in and in our response to outside events. His hand can be seen in the Foreign Assistance Act, the Arms Export Control Act, and in the War Powers Resolution. His hand can be seen in the policies which implement these laws and in the manner in which we deal with friend and foe alike. And his hand can be seen in the nature of the relationship between the executive and legislative branches when it comes to foreign policy.

Those of us who have had the opportunity to know and work with CLEM ZABLOCKI, know that above all, he sought to solve problems through compromise and consensus. He could have chosen other approaches, but it was his strength which caused him to seek to build policies upon partnership and cooperation. CLEM ZABLOCKI could always be depended upon to go the extra mile to find an agreeable solution to a dispute between the Congress and the President on how to best conduct our foreign affairs. He always sought to put the good of the Nation above narrower interest and he was devoted to the concept that a good foreign policy was a bipartisan foreign policy.



Yet when there were those who sought to ignore common-sense, and those who attempted to ignore the constitutional role of the Congress in foreign matters, CLEM ZABLOCKI was among those to make clear the error. One of the times of greatest need was in the early 1970's. It was a time when our constitutional structures were under stress and challenge. The traditional balance between the executive and legislative branches had begun to break down. It was a time that the whole Nation looked to the Congress for leadership, and CLEM ZABLOCKI stood up to meet the call. The intent of the framers of the Constitution was to insure that the collective judgement of both the Congress and the President will apply to the introduction of U.S. Armed Forces into hostilities. That the War Powers Resolution was crafted in a way to protect the Constitution was a credit to CLEM ZABLOCKI. Though I know he did not enjoy the fight, and he would rather have found another way to solve the problem, he was there when the Nation depended upon him. In November 1973, the War Powers Resolution was enacted over the President's veto. Since then, CLEM ZABLOCKI has made clear to all Presidents, Democrats and Republicans, that they must obey the law. Even to this day, the President, like his predecessors, has attempted to avoid or ignore the letter and the spirit of the War Powers Resolution.

The difference is that today, for the first time since 1948, CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI is not in the Halls of Congress to see that our laws are enforced. During the first session of this Congress, the enforcement of the War Powers Resolution was a major job for the Congress. Now that we do not have CLEM ZABLOCKI to lead us, others must step into his shoes. Today we show our respect for our late colleague, but tomorrow we must show our respect for the principles he stood for.

Mr. Speaker, we will all miss CLEM ZABLOCKI. We will miss his guidance, his patience, and his wit. But we cannot let his beliefs pass with him. We must continue his work—he would not have wanted it to be any other way.

There was a recent article about CLEMENT ZABLOCKI that captured a good deal about him and his nature. As part of this statement, I would like to include it in the Record.

The article follows:

[From the Washington Post, Dec. 24, 1983]

#### THE REAL CLEM ZABLOCKI

The Post's obituary dutifully recorded the record of Representative CLEM ZABLOCKI, the Milwaukee Democrat and House Foreign Affairs Committee chairman: his conservatism relative to the rest of his party, the War Powers Act, the Vietnam war, his safe congressional seat. It was a fair enough treatment. But a paper like the Post should not have been satisfied with so perfunctory a recitation of the record.

CLEM ZABLOCKI served in Washington for 34 years. But in important ways he never really left Milwaukee. He still cut his own lawn, worked on his own car, after his wife's death ironed his own shirts, and stuffed his own sausage. He didn't do these things because he was a gourmet cook, or liberated, or a car buff. He did it because on the South Side you don't hire people to do what you should do for yourself.

The majority of his staff came from Milwaukee, and boasted no lawyers from Yale or Washington wunderkinds. He had no massive, cross-referenced computerized mailing lists, no full-time press secretary.

The Washington media prize officials who represent well-educated and liberal constituencies because they do represent their districts; those from rural, smalltown, or urban working-class districts are prized because they don't: because they can rise beyond what is seen as the narrow parochialism of the people who keep them in office.

CLEM ZABLOCKI was not one of those. His Milwaukee district has heavy Eastern European concentrations—Polish, like ZABLOCKI himself, Serbian, Croatian, Lithuanians, and others. Go into Serb Hall any Friday or Saturday night and you'll find a lot of guys like him. They don't subscribe to the New York Review of Books or Commentary. They spend their spare time cutting the lawn, or fixing up their house, or watching TV—commercial TV.

When some intellectuals were still laughing at Polish jokes, CLEM ZABLOCKI's people understood communism. They had seen what happened to Poland and Serbia and Estonia and Lithuania under Communist rule, and from the 1950's they called them "captive nations."

Though I wish he had opposed instead of supported the Vietnam war, in retrospect his judgment seems no worse than those who saw in the Indochinese Communists a benign band of freedom fighters.

In 1982, media mavens thought ZABLOCKI might be in real trouble in a classic matchup: a senior Congressman, a committee chairman perhaps given to absence from the district, a campaign run by former staff members and South Side supporters who had been with him for years, against a young, suburban, Princeton-educated liberal attorney with a well-financed campaign run by professional political consultants. It wasn't close.

It may very well be that the bulk of ZABLOCKI's constituents would have preferred someone in a more contemporary mold. But they knew what was important: they were Catholic and opposed abortion, and CLEM ZABLOCKI as a devout Catholic and a stalwart in the congressional antiabortion ranks. They didn't trust Communists, and CLEM ZABLOCKI had a firm record of anticommunism. If he was short and stocky, if he spoke in the accents of the South Side, if he still shopped for his sausage casing on Mitchell Street, if his debat-

ing skills were not polished, if his campaign and his TV ads had a distinctly homemade air, that just showed that after 34 years in Washington, he was still their CLEM.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, it was with a great deal of sadness that I learned of the death of my friend and longtime colleague in the House, CLEM ZABLOCKI.

Not only did I enjoy CLEM's friendship and unflagging good humor throughout the years, I valued him during the last 5 as a colleague on the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

Through his membership on the Intelligence Committee, he served as an essential bridge between the oversight activities of the committee, and the broader overview of all foreign policy matters, by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which he chaired and in such a distinguished fashion.

I want to say to those who were concerned at the creation of the Intelligence Committee that it would preempt the jurisdiction of other committees, particularly that of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. That it was due to CLEM ZABLOCKI's membership on both committees—but most importantly because of his good sense and patriotism—that this did not occur.

In fact, I am certain that officials of both this administration and past administrations would agree, that CLEM ZABLOCKI's efforts, both behind the closed doors of the Intelligence Committee and in the open debate on this country's foreign policy, were first and foremost those of a patriotic American.

He never lost the native good sense and down-to-earth judgment which was bred in him in his native Milwaukee.

He always applied himself to the benefit of this country.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot say that in all my years as chairman of the Intelligence Committee that CLEM and I ever had a problem which, sitting down together, we could not resolve.

This success I attribute principally to CLEM's good temperament, his unfailing courtesy, and his spirit of compromise.

I believe that every member of the Intelligence Committee on both sides of the aisle would agree that we will miss CLEM ZABLOCKI for his thoroughly bipartisan and careful judgment on all matters that came before us.

We will miss him because we will need the spirit of compromise and cooperation that he brought to every issue.

In the past 5 years, the Intelligence Committee has had a number of significant successes in influencing national policy, albeit secret national policy.

I attribute the majority of those gains as much to CLEM ZABLOCKI as to any other member of the committee.

He was a national resource of all too scarce quantity.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I would just like to take a moment to add my personal thoughts about CLEM ZABLOCKI. So much has been said here today in ways that I would like to have said it and many of the comments that I have thought.

I would just like to add my feeling that CLEM was, indeed, a very rich man. He was rich in accomplishments in this body. When I came here 5 years ago, to see the world leaders come to Washington one after another—come to the Foreign Affairs Committee and greet CLEM ZABLOCKI as a friend, it was so impressive; but I have to tell you, I have come to a new realization that that is not what this is all about. When I went to Milwaukee to see CLEM's funeral and to be there and to meet with his friends, I found out what being a rich man is all about. As the Speaker said, I do not think I have ever seen a more moving sight than to see the lines and lines of people that called CLEM ZABLOCKI their friend, the schoolchildren lining the streets with flags for one last goodbye to somebody they considered a friend.

The stories I heard in just the weeks before of CLEM stopping in at the church meetings, at the civic clubs, at the corner drugstore, visiting throughout his district, that was indeed a rich man, not measured by his accomplishments here—and they were great and they were many—but he was rich in his respect, his admiration from his colleagues here, and most importantly, his friends and family at home.

I simply would like to leave this thought, and it was so moving to me that I have thought about it many times since that day, throughout CLEM's district in Wisconsin on the day of his funeral in many shops were little signs that said, "Closed because of a death in the family. We have lost a loved one." That is how they felt about CLEM ZABLOCKI, a rich man, indeed.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, during his 35 years of service in the U.S. Congress, CLEM ZABLOCKI never forgot his origins,



and remained, throughout, a champion of the working man and woman. His devotion to the Fourth Congressional District of Wisconsin was equaled only by his unfeigned loyalty to his country. Indeed, as his friends and colleagues reflect today on CLEM's career, the words "patriot" and "nationalist" are heard many times over.

Although CLEM and I served on different sides of this aisle, he extended the warmth of his friendship to me from my first days in Congress. Our common interests regarding the just treatment of veterans, assuring the rights of older Americans, and protecting the consumer from fraud and abuse, brought us together almost as often as our work on the House Foreign Affairs Committee, where he ably served as chairman from 1979 until his death. As chairman, Congressman ZABLOCKI was always able to fairly consider all sides of an issue and encouraged full and open debate on policy matters before the committee. One of the qualities which I have long admired in CLEM, was his willingness to achieve consensus on an issue, for CLEM ZABLOCKI understood, perhaps better than any one of us, that this body's finest endeavors are born of unanimity and not of strife.

As I reflect upon CLEM's years of good works in the Congress, his years of tireless service to his constituents, to his Nation, and my friendship with the man, a quote of Adlai Stevenson comes to mind which I feel appropriately describes CLEM's years in Government: "I venture to suggest that patriotism is not a short and frenzied outburst of emotion but the tranquil and steady dedication of a lifetime."

I extend my sympathies to the family, friends, and staff of Congressman ZABLOCKI and hope that they are able to find comfort in the knowledge that his leadership, dedication, and wit will be kindly remembered and sorely missed.

Mr. NELSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I want to add my voice to the commentary on CLEM ZABLOCKI's life, being one of dedicated service to his country. He always had time for his constituents, for his colleagues, and for his many friends.

We miss him because he was appreciated and loved here in these Halls.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, it has been a privilege of mine knowing Chairman ZABLOCKI, like a number of my colleagues, for a number of years. What a delight this man was.

For the last 6 years, our offices in the Rayburn Building were next door to each other. On some evenings I would walk over to Chairman ZABLOCKI's office and he always welcomed me in his office, as well as his staff. Even though he had had a tough day that day he always had time for Members or for any individual that I would see walk into his office. CLEM ZABLOCKI always had time to see these people.

I know that Chairman ZABLOCKI had a warm feeling for the veterans of this country and especially for the veterans who were in the Milwaukee area and in his congressional district. I have been told by veteran officials in Wisconsin that when they do have meetings pertaining to veterans, Chairman ZABLOCKI always made a point to try to be at these meetings and to learn more about the veterans' programs and to help the veterans.

I know the gentleman in the well, as well as other members of the delegation from Wisconsin, are looking into the possibility of naming a veterans' facility or hospital facility or regional office for CLEM ZABLOCKI, and I certainly would support that move.

I know the gentleman in the well feels as strongly as I do about this and I hope we will be able to move that type of legislation forward and be able to name one of our veterans' facilities in Wisconsin for CLEM ZABLOCKI.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, in honor of our late colleague, the Honorable CLEMENT JOHN ZABLOCKI, I would like to say a few words to pay tribute to his memory and his accomplishments here in the U.S. House of Representatives. Congressman ZABLOCKI had a long, distinguished career. He served the Fourth District of Wisconsin honorably for 36 years. His dedication to his constituency was rewarded by reelection to each successive Congress, since 1940.

His career as a Congressman was highlighted by his active participation in the House Foreign Affairs Committee. He was assigned to the committee in January 1949 and rose to the position of chairman in 1977. His accomplishments are too numerous to list, however, I would like to name a few of his noteworthy successes. As chairman and member of the Foreign Affairs Committee he was able to direct legislation successfully



in many humanitarian efforts. A few of these accomplishments include increasing U.S. aid for poor countries, increasing agricultural production, fighting famine, reducing world food shortages, and promoting safe health standards for use of infant formula overseas. In an effort to improve relations between Congress and the President, he successfully cosponsored legislation to define the exact powers belonging to the two branches in the area of warmaking. Congressman ZABLOCKI's most recent success in the area of foreign policy was the removal of legislative restrictions on diplomatic relations with the Vatican.

Congressman ZABLOCKI's interest in foreign relations also manifested itself in noncommittee-related activities. He was involved in distinguished delegations to foreign nations and participated in organizations designed to study the path of U.S. foreign policy.

Although he had a keen interest in the international arena, Congressman ZABLOCKI never forgot his constituents. A look at his voting record reveals a man strongly committed to supporting the rights of the average citizen. He spoke for those unable to speak for themselves—the average taxpayer, elderly citizen, and small businessman. His commitment to fair legislation was evidenced by his sponsorship of legislation to lower the retirement age for women under social security and authorizing payment of benefits to disabled workers. These are but a few of the many bills he sponsored to provide aid for the most needy.

The dedication of the man was acknowledged by many as he received numerous awards during his career. Never forgetting his Polish heritage he worked hard to protect fellow Poles. This work was well appreciated and culminated in his receiving the Pulaski Foundation's "Man of the Year" award in 1959.

Congressman ZABLOCKI was a man of fine quality. Born in Milwaukee, Wis., he never forgot his beginnings, roots, or the people he represented. This was the key to his popularity with his constituents. He never compromised his ideals and he fought for a fairer and better country. His loss will be felt by all.

Mr. ZSCHAU. Mr. Speaker, I would just like to say that although CLEM ZABLOCKI will be long remembered in this body and around the country for his leadership, his wisdom, and his

experience in dealing with our foreign policy issues, this Member will remember him because of the way in which he encouraged a freshman Member of Congress, a new member on his committee, and made him feel at ease. I will always be grateful to CLEM ZABLOCKI for what he did for me.

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, the death of CLEM ZABLOCKI was a great loss not only for this body and this Nation but also for me and my wife personally.

From the time I joined the Foreign Affairs Committee until CLEM's death, I looked upon him as a leader, an adviser, and a friend. His ready wit, his self-effacing manner, and his personal charm were well matched with his devotion to this Nation, to his job and constituents, and to his family.

One of the qualities I most admired in CLEM was his recognition that in our system of checks and balances, the Congress has a responsibility to provide a constructive role in carrying out U.S. foreign policy. For that reason, CLEM made a concerted effort to find ways in which the interests of the Congress and those of the Executive could be accommodated. He unceasingly searched for the approach that would represent a consensus or a bipartisan view. He recognized that for the United States to stand firm and to be respected by allies and adversaries, we would have to speak with one voice in our foreign policy. His efforts in that regard were a significant contribution to our Nation's interests.

We shall all miss CLEM in this body, and those of us who were his friends and colleagues on the Foreign Affairs Committee will carry his memory in the coming years as guidance for the tough decisions we still face.

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, although I only had the privilege of serving with Mr. ZABLOCKI for 1 year, as a new member of his committee he made a very significant mark on me in that short period of time. He and I did not always agree in terms of the approach that one should take with regard to foreign policy issues, but I found our chairman to be a combination of plain spoken and completely honest.

What I will remember most vividly about the chairman of our committee, Mr. ZABLOCKI, will be the time toward the closing days of the last session that he was under enormous pressure to alter a very significant position he had taken. He

simply said to those people who were putting that pressure on him, "Look, I have given my word on this issue. My word is my bond. I am not going to change my position."

This is a lesson that I think, regardless of philosophy, would stand all of us in good stead. I will always carry that memory of CLEM ZABLOCKI with me as a man of dignity, character, and integrity.

We will miss him very much.

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, CLEM ZABLOCKI was one of the truly outstanding Members of this institution: He was more than a politician, belonging as he did to that vanishing breed known as "statesmen." It was both a pleasure and an honor to serve with him on the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Chairman ZABLOCKI never sought the spotlight, preferring to work quietly behind the scenes. His primary concern as chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee was to see that the House of Representatives made a positive contribution to the Nation's foreign policy. CLEM sought to cooperate with whichever administration was in power, regardless of party. He never took what can be termed a partisan stand as he viewed the Nation's foreign policy as being too important to be politicized. In committee, he played the role of mediator as much as the role of chairman, giving both sides of every question a full hearing and defusing tense remarks and retorts with wisdom and humor. He was a quiet, but effective, leader, and I believe that the House is better off for having had him. His sudden death was a great loss to his family, the people of his district, his colleagues in the Congress, and the Nation.

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, Congressman CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI's death was a tragic loss for this Congress. In the area of foreign affairs, CLEM ZABLOCKI was a legislative leader, to whom we all looked for guidance. His leadership was especially crucial in the House passage of the nuclear weapons freeze resolution.

Passage of that resolution stands as a testament to CLEM ZABLOCKI's quest for world peace and international stability. He was there fighting for the nuclear freeze the first time it came to a vote on the House floor on August 5, 1982. As you will

recall, the freeze resolution lost that day by a narrow two-vote margin.

But Congressman ZABLOCKI did not give up. He brought the resolution before his committee the next year and forged a bipartisan coalition of Members to support its passage.

Finally on May 4, 1983, after almost 50 hours of grueling debate, the House passed the nuclear weapons freeze resolution by a 278 to 149 margin. It was a tremendous victory for CLEM ZABLOCKI, for those of us in the Congress who have worked so hard on the freeze, and for the freeze movement nationwide.

As I have said, CLEM ZABLOCKI will be missed. I think the greatest tribute the House could pay to him would be to make the freeze proposal he advocated a reality.

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, with the untimely passing of my colleague and good friend, CLEMENT ZABLOCKI, this Nation lost a compassionate and committed human being.

Mr. Speaker, we are all shocked and saddened by the death of Congressman ZABLOCKI. Since 1948, CLEMENT ZABLOCKI served in the House of Representatives from Wisconsin's Fourth Congressional District. During his 35 years in the House of Representatives, Congressman ZABLOCKI grew in both seniority and stature amongst his colleagues on both sides of the aisle.

At the time of his death, CLEMENT ZABLOCKI was the chairman of the powerful House Foreign Affairs Committee. He was revered by Members on both sides of the aisle as the resident expert on foreign affairs and foreign policy in the House. Particularly during the Carter administration, the White House and the Nation looked to the experience and clout of CLEMENT ZABLOCKI in the House of Representatives as it forged its foreign policy initiatives.

In addition to his service on the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Congressman ZABLOCKI was the second ranking Democrat on the House Select Committee on Intelligence. As a new member of that committee, I often looked to CLEMENT ZABLOCKI's wisdom and experience on important intelligence matters as a reference point as the committee attempted to grapple with critical intelligence information and matters.

On a personal note, Mr. Speaker, CLEMENT ZABLOCKI and I had a warm association. For many years, his office was one



floor directly beneath my office. Occasionally, we walked from the Rayburn Building to the Capitol together to vote. It was through those walks and our conversations, that I learned the most about our late colleague.

He was a mild and genteel human being. Congressman ZABLOCKI was not obsessed with his power in the House but more concerned about the strength of this Nation and its people. Our conversations primarily dealt with how this Congress could best serve the people of our great Nation.

I will remember those conversations with CLEMENT ZABLOCKI. His dedication, spirit, and concern for the American people returns to my mind's eye each time someone mentions his name.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, CLEMENT ZABLOCKI made an indelible mark on this body and this Nation. The work that he did in terms of this Nation's foreign policy and on behalf of all Americans, will serve as a lasting monument to this great leader.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in sadness upon the recent passing of our beloved and longtime colleague, CLEMENT ZABLOCKI. CLEM, as we affectionately called him, was a great American, a man of deep loyalty to his country, wholly dedicated to his country's service as a Member of this body. He was a great chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. He discharged the grave and important duties of that committee with true distinction and with unwavering dedication. He had the courage of his convictions and he was the kind of a warrior who rejoiced in championing a worthy cause. He immeasurably contributed through his wisdom and sound judgment to the foreign policy of this country. He was a principal architect of the War Powers Resolution which assured to Congress not only its constitutional right to make war, but its constitutional right to try to prevent war.

In innumerable instances his wise counsel led to better relations between our country and other nations of the world; to our playing a greater part among the institutions designed to contribute to the peace and well-being of the world. On so many occasions have I seen him contribute to better relations between our country and other countries by graciously and hospitably entertaining and conferring with the eminent emis-

saries of such countries. He was a gracious and warm host on so many occasions when he extended the hospitality of the Foreign Affairs Committee to a President, a Prime Minister or some other distinguished representative of another country.

One of the noblest men I have met in 34 years in the Senate and House of Representatives was this good man, this dear friend, this nobleman, CLEM ZABLOCKI. Our country will forever honor his name. We who had the privilege of his friendship will always cherish this friendship as one of the most refreshing experiences of our lives. I extend my profound sympathy to all of his loved ones.

Mr. CORRADA. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to join in this special order for our colleague CLEMENT ZABLOCKI, who passed away in December after serving in this body for 35 years.

As chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, during a time of increasing international tensions, Congressman ZABLOCKI provided steady and persevering leadership to this major committee charged with the burdensome responsibility of maintaining a national foreign policy.

As the Washington Post observed following Chairman ZABLOCKI's heart attack on the last day of November as he was preparing for a congressional meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, he led the Foreign Affairs Committee with a "gentle hand" and delegated much power to the able and younger subcommittee chairmen.

CLEMENT ZABLOCKI, for years, served his congressional district of the South Side of Milwaukee, Wis., with distinction, and his attention to constituent representation and the citizens of his beloved State of Wisconsin are legendary, as is the record of his leadership throughout his years in Congress.

He was a devout Catholic and a graduate of Marquette University. Throughout his entire congressional career he never forgot to consistently apply his religious principles of social justice, compassion, and concern for others throughout the world who live in countries less affluent than ours. This he did by steadfastly supporting the concept of foreign assistance to countries in need, and advocating a strong national defense at the same time to help his own country's national interests in the face of Communist aggression following World War II.



He was proud of his Polish background and was a leader, in his early years in Congress, of maintaining a U.S. presence in countries then falling under the shadow of Soviet domination, a fact which—over the long range of history—has proven to be both compassionate to peoples struggling to be free from the yoke of Soviet imperialism and in this country's national interest.

He was a leader in sponsoring the recent congressional nuclear freeze resolution, and, generally over the years, a supporter of Presidents of the United States from either party in matters of international policy.

The passing of Congressman ZABLOCKI ends a distinguished congressional career and I am sure my colleagues join me in prayers for his eternal rest.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to a great patriot, tireless colleague, and good friend, CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI. I also wish to extend my condolences to his two children, Jane Frances and Joseph Paul.

During his 35 years in the Congress, CLEM always worked in a bipartisan spirit of compromise and consensus. Serving as a mediator between the Congress and eight Presidents, CLEM tirelessly pursued the principle that politics ends at the water's edge. While supporting the President when he could, CLEM also worked for a larger congressional role in foreign affairs. Perhaps his greatest legacy will be his authorship of the War Powers Act of 1973.

During the past year alone, he was instrumental in assuring passage of the nuclear freeze resolution, preventing the resumption of chemical weapons production, and in solidifying consensus on the War Powers Resolution regarding the marines in Lebanon. CLEM faced the undaunting task of assuaging the serious differences between House Democrats and the Reagan administration while heading off a constitutional clash over the War Powers Resolution.

During his 7 years as chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, CLEM sought to shape a balanced foreign policy and devise practical solutions. As chairman, CLEM always avoided the limelight, charting a more beneficial course of quiet negotiations, free of partisan bickering. Throughout his diligent work, though, he maintained his wry sense of humor and his

deep roots in his old South Side Milwaukee neighborhood that have served him so well.

I feel privileged to have known him, to have worked with him in the House, and to have considered him my good friend. He will be greatly missed by all.

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join my colleagues in paying tribute to the late CLEMENT ZABLOCKI, a respected colleague and good friend. Over the years, his many accomplishments here in the Halls of Congress speak of his caring and devotion to his constituency. He was a determined advocate for the rights of the elderly, the disabled, the poor, veterans, and women.

He worked to establish the House Select Committee on Aging, which I now chair. We of the committee are indebted to CLEM and Members like him who believed that the needs of the elderly are critical and so unique that they require the special attention of a select committee. The committee is carrying out the work mandated by those who, like CLEM, have gone before.

CLEM was the kind of legislator who had the ability to see beyond the borders of his district to the needs of the Nation and other countries. While working steadfastly to improve conditions at home, he also gave close attention to the people of other countries, helping to create the Peace Corps. As chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, he helped to define our role in the world community. I met CLEM when I served on the Foreign Operations Appropriations Subcommittee and we became friends as our work and ideals brought us together.

The House is a little poorer today for the passing of this compassionate, dedicated public servant, and true friend. My wife, Lucille, and I extend our heartfelt condolences to CLEM's family. He is sorely missed both here and at home.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, one of the nice men in politics died on December 3. In room 2183 Rayburn, CLEMENT ZABLOCKI suffered a heart attack which led to his death at the age of 71. CLEM was working in his office here while many of his colleagues were resting with their families during the holiday recess.

Yet for CLEM, a widower with two grown children, his staff was his family and his constituents were his extended family. For 35 years in the House he served that big family called the South Side of Milwaukee. Quite simply, he was a genuine caring public servant, and he did his job well.

As chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Congressman ZABLOCKI frequently hosted Kings and Queens and other dignitaries from all over the world. Yet, to his constituents he was known as CLEM. As the Milwaukee Sentinel's William Janz wrote:

For the politically glib, the allegedly astute, the pretty people of politics, CLEM has always been at the other end of the viaduct. A hard worker, he looks like a blue-collar worker in a white-collar shirt. He is without flash or roar and he has never left any fancy steps in the spotlight.

CLEM never openly displayed his anger, although on many occasions he had a right to when his colleagues attacked him. For instance, in January 1977, after 18 years as second ranking member on the Foreign Affairs Committee, ZABLOCKI was in line to succeed the former chairman. But the late Representative Benjamin Rosenthal of New York challenged ZABLOCKI's qualifications to chair the committee. Instead of attacking Rosenthal in return, ZABLOCKI stated his record and let his colleagues decide. He won his chairmanship on a 182-72 vote in the Democratic Caucus.

Soon the active opposition to his chairmanship had evaporated, as his colleagues saw he was a practical and conscientious leader who took his job very seriously. In January 1979, when Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping made his historic visit to Washington, ZABLOCKI impressed his guests and fellow legislators at a reception by greeting Deng with several sentences of well-spoken Chinese. He had spent hours practicing his speech in front of a mirror.

I know I speak for the people of the Fourth District, my colleagues, foreign leaders and all who came in contact with Mr. ZABLOCKI when I say: "CLEM, we will miss you dearly, but we can take solace in the fact that we are all better people as a result of knowing you."

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to honor the memory of a dear friend of mine, and our late colleague, CLEM ZABLOCKI.

CLEM served the people of Wisconsin from 1932 right up until his sudden death this past December. He entered the Wisconsin State Senate in 1932 where he served until he was elected to the House of Representatives in 1948. We in Congress of course remember CLEM as the House Foreign Affairs Committee chairman. It is important to note, however, that he never forgot the residents of Wisconsin's Fourth District who he represented so ably and sincerely for 35 years.

In recent years, the chairmanship of the House Foreign Affairs Committee has become an increasingly important position. The committee's chairman should possess many qualities. He must effectively balance many competing interests and viewpoints on our foreign policy. He must have the ability to act swiftly and decisively in times of crisis. He should maintain a long-range view of our security and be able to answer to those who would seek to undermine it. Finally, he has compassion for those who are forced to endure oppression and persecution under other regimes. CLEM possessed these many qualities and consistently handled his duties as chairman fairly, responsibly, and, when appropriate, with a low-key sense of humor.

I particularly enjoyed working with CLEM this past year when he served as chairman of the House delegation to the North Atlantic Assembly, the parliamentary arm of NATO, on which I also serve. I was pleased that we had the benefit of his leadership and diplomatic skills when meeting with our NATO allies.

This past November, I joined several Members and staff to help CLEM celebrate his 71st birthday. It was a surprise party and CLEM clearly enjoyed the entertainment and the crowded room full of people. I will always remember that evening because I think it typified how CLEM lived his life. He was a warmhearted man who loved to share his life with those he cared about. And CLEM cared about so many people. His wife, Blanche, whose death affected him profoundly, his two children, and the millions of others whose lives he touched.

We will all sorely miss CLEM's warmth and dedication in the House of Representatives.

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, CLEM ZABLOCKI's funeral mass was televised in Milwaukee. That mark of respect tells us what CLEM meant to the area he represented. The admiration and



friendship for him cut across partisan lines both in Wisconsin and here in the Congress.

I was born and raised in the Milwaukee area and I recall when CLEM was first elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1948. I was a senior in high school. Over the years his Fourth Congressional District of Wisconsin underwent periodic realignments and my childhood home, Wauwatosa, was shifted in and out of the Fourth District. It may be difficult for some of my colleagues on the other side who know me well to believe, but I was raised in a bastion of conservative Republicanism. This did not stop CLEM ZABLOCKI from working overtime to represent Wauwatosa when it was within the borders of his district—or even when it was not. And he liked to tell interested people how his support in Wauwatosa gradually increased over the years and how many faithful supporters he had there, including some of my family.

Everyone who knew CLEM ZABLOCKI was aware of at least these few things concerning him:

He was a patriot and by that I mean he put his country before himself. His was not an ostentatious flag-waving patriotism, not the frenzied outburst of emotion sort of patriotism that we see so often. His was a cool and steady patriotism that was the work of a lifetime.

CLEM ZABLOCKI was devoted to arms control and disarmament. His work to make international control of chemical and biological warfare effective is known to all who are concerned about these issues. Control of nuclear weapons also consumed him and his record is one which any one of us would be proud to claim. His was a long term commitment to these struggles to tame man's worst instincts.

In his official capacity as chairman of one of our important standing committees, CLEM ZABLOCKI visited and consulted with hundreds of world leaders and the foreign policy leadership of this Nation. He did this work with skill and was a constructive force in international relations. But he never wished to be more nor less than a most faithful servant of those he represented and he never lost sight of from whence he came. Like many of this country's most effective leaders, CLEM ZABLOCKI was modest by nature. He was, in terms familiar to this House, a workhorse rather than a show horse. He was quietly effective and this House will miss his steadiness and his broad

shoulders which always pulled his share and more of the load we are required to take up in this body. His country, his State, his city, his district, his South Side, his many friends and his family now face the large void that was filled so well for so many years by this man of the people, this modest, hard-working son of Polish immigrants who did so much to make this vale of tears a better place.

Mr. COELHO. Mr. Speaker, I rise with other Members here today to remember one of our former colleagues, the late CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI. The House has lost a great leader and trusted friend in CLEM ZABLOCKI, and his presence will be missed on both sides of the aisle. My colleagues held the Wisconsin lawmaker in high regard for his attention and dedication to the South Side Milwaukee district which he so ably represented.

As chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, CLEM was a respected voice on vital issues of world diplomacy. CLEM was the kind of person who Members could approach on any matter and feel that he was giving honest and sincere advice. The Fourth District of Wisconsin has lost a true leader in CLEM ZABLOCKI. His legacy, however, will serve as an inspiration to his successor and to all of us in this body who came to know him. It is with great sadness and a true respect that we mark his passing.

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. Speaker, I rise in tribute to our late colleague, CLEMENT ZABLOCKI.

For half of his lifetime of 71 years, CLEM ZABLOCKI served in the House. In his 17 terms in office, CLEM was a constant supporter of the right of Congress to participate in U.S. foreign policy decisions. He first introduced a war powers measure in 1970, and was the principal sponsor of the legislation which was enacted into law in 1973 over the veto of President Nixon. Our deliberations over U.S. policy in Lebanon will remind us of the tradition of congressional input, a tradition fathered by CLEM ZABLOCKI.

Presiding over the Foreign Affairs Committee since 1977, CLEM supported such measures as the nuclear freeze resolution, and a halt to the further production of nerve gas. Preferring to work behind the scenes to gain support for his causes, CLEM garnered congressional support for some controversial



administration policies. In several instances, he was able to forge compromises between the executive and legislative branches which avoided the inaction of outright standoff.

I will remember CLEM ZABLOCKI as a man of conscience and principles. We have lost a friend and a dedicated colleague.

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, I was certainly saddened to learn of the death of our friend and colleague, CLEMENT ZABLOCKI, during the recess. I first had the pleasure to meet him when I entered this Chamber for the first time in 1965. At that time CLEM ZABLOCKI had already served in the House for 16 years and was well respected for his efforts on behalf of his constituents. As a young man from south Texas and new to the ways of the House I naturally looked to him for guidance. I shall remain forever thankful for his help over the years.

If there is one thing that comes to mind when I think of CLEM ZABLOCKI it is his dedication to this institution. As a result of his efforts as chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, this body has reestablished its role in determining our Nation's foreign policy. Present and future Members alike owe CLEM ZABLOCKI a great deal for the leadership he provided. I know I am speaking for my colleagues when I say that CLEMENT ZABLOCKI will be missed and that we are all poorer for his absence from this Chamber.

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, James Freeman Clarke characterized the difference between politicians and statesmen as: "A politician thinks of the next election and a statesman thinks of the next generation." While there certainly are many politicians in Congress today, few of us have become the statesman that CLEM ZABLOCKI was, or provided the statesmanship which he epitomized in this body.

Chairman ZABLOCKI was a Representative who put the concerns of our country above politics and was clearly not afraid to take a stand against a majority either in his committee, the House, or the country as a whole if he felt such action was in the best interests of the United States of America. CLEM actively sought and attempted to choreograph something which has been absent in this Nation for the last decade: A truly bipartisan foreign policy.

His willingness to support the policies of various administrations, regardless of their political philosophy, demonstrated his

respect for the institutions of government and his commitment to do what he felt was right for the Nation. Although he represented his electorate honestly, this commitment held true even if it meant going against the wishes of his constituents in Milwaukee, as he stated, "Sometimes you've got to lead." Equally so, he was willing to look out for the interests of Wisconsin as a whole, even when those interests did not necessarily coincide with the interests of the Fourth District, such as the dairy program.

As a freshman Member of Congress in 1981, I received friendship and warmth from this man of long tenure and great stature. His willingness to lend a helping hand and supportive comment was, and continues to be, cherished. I have truly lost a friend.

We should remember CLEMENT ZABLOCKI as a man who was honest to his ideals. Certainly he sought peace for our world and for our Nation. Let us remember him in this endeavor, for "blessed are the peacemakers, for they will be called sons of God."

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to our departed colleague, CLEMENT ZABLOCKI of Wisconsin.

Although I served with him for only a year, I admire CLEMENT ZABLOCKI's record of accomplishment. It is a model for those of us who are relatively new to the Congress and to national service. His presence in the U.S. House of Representatives will be sorely missed by his colleagues and the Polish-American community.

Chairman ZABLOCKI served his largely blue-collar district very well. He was also influential in guiding Congress toward a stronger role in foreign affairs. He guided the passage of the War Powers Act in 1973, designating an important role for Congress to play in foreign affairs. During the first session of the 98th Congress, he managed the nuclear freeze resolution and the War Powers Resolution, reminding the House of its responsibility to actively participate in foreign affairs decision-making.

Although he was a senior Member of the House and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, he was an approachable and accessible leader. As a freshman Congressman, I appreciated and admired that quality in him.

Mr. BETHUNE. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate having this opportunity to honor our friend and colleague, Chairman CLEMENT ZABLOCKI. Many Members have already cited his achievements for the State of Wisconsin, but I wanted to take this opportunity to discuss one of his many achievements that benefited the entire Nation and that is stopping the production of new nerve gas.

When I first came to Congress in 1979, Chairman ZABLOCKI had already been working for years on chemical weapons issues. He knew the facts inside and out. He knew the facts said we should not start production again.

But it was not until 1982 that the Pentagon made a budget request for production of binary chemical weapons. Chairman ZABLOCKI immediately scheduled hearings in his Subcommittee on International Security and Scientific Affairs and had some of his subcommittee staff begin working full time on the issue.

His hard work paid off. His leadership on the Zablocki-Bethune amendments to cut nerve gas funding was essential to our 251 to 159 victory. We were able to repeat that success in 1983 because of the chairman's continued leadership and knowledge of the issue.

Although the chairman was always willing to work with an administration—be it Democrat or Republican—he was also willing to go against an administration when he felt their position was wrong. He worked with the administration to help taxpayers, senior citizens, and small businessmen and women; he worked against the administration to enact the War Powers Act and to stop the production of nerve gas. He felt the administration was wrong and he was willing to say so. It is out of deep respect for his knowledge and legislative abilities that Congress usually agreed with the chairman's position.

Chairman ZABLOCKI would not be happy to know that Congress is again facing a request from the Pentagon for binary chemical weapons production. The Department of Defense may be putting flashy new descriptions out to try and fool Members, but it will be the same old production of nerve gas that the chairman has been fighting all these years.

It will be a tougher battle to stop production this year without Chairman ZABLOCKI, but then we would not have made it this far if it was not for his work and dedication to the issue.

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, it was a pleasure working with CLEM ZABLOCKI ever since I came to Washington. Although I do not serve on his distinguished committee, I always found him to be very careful to include me on issues which interested me and my constituents. He also took care to invite me to the delightful social events which he carefully set up for visiting dignitaries.

But there was a lot more to CLEM ZABLOCKI than hearings and events. He was a student of the Constitution and zealously guarded the rights of Congress to be consulted on foreign policy matters—because he knew it was critical to preserving democracy here. He made us all aware of that responsibility.

Part of my closeness to CLEM was based on the similarities of our constituencies. My area encompasses many Eastern Europeans, as does his Milwaukee and suburbs area. We both grew up in very similar conditions, dominated by the heavy industries which provide much of our employment and wealth.

Maybe that helped contribute to his strength and independence. When he knew he was right, Chairman ZABLOCKI fought with a tenacity which we all marveled at. He was a good chairman and a steadfast colleague. We will all miss him.

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleagues for reserving this time to pay tribute to the late CLEM ZABLOCKI, and I want to join them in expressing deep personal sorrow over his recent death.

CLEM ZABLOCKI served as chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee during a time when the balance of power in foreign affairs between the executive and legislative branches of Government was constantly uncertain. During this period, no one did more than CLEM ZABLOCKI to assert the responsibility of Congress to play an important policymaking role. In addition, he was a most responsible leader, joining with Presidents of both parties when he thought it best and separating himself and Congress from Presidents when he thought their policies were not in the best interest of the country and the world. He took his responsibilities seriously, and above all, sought policies on the basis of what was right, not for partisan gain. We were extremely fortunate to have him.

I have served in this body for four terms, and during that time there has been only one chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee. For me, then, the conduct of foreign policy in this



country will always bring memories of CLEM ZABLOCKI, and those memories will serve as a guide to responsible and sensible policies. The country owes a great debt of gratitude to CLEM ZABLOCKI, and I hope we will pay that debt at least partially by conducting the foreign policy of this Nation in the responsible and courageous way he championed.

Mr. Speaker, I know every Member of Congress joins me in expressing deep sympathy to CLEM's family. I am sure they know they can be proud of the life he led—one of service and devotion to his country.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I welcome this opportunity to join with our colleagues in paying tribute to the memory of our colleague, CLEM ZABLOCKI.

I am approaching the 30-year mark as a Congressman. I have seen many Congressmen come and go in that time. But CLEM remains an original. There was no one quite like him. As chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee he graced one of the most important positions in the House. But he never let his position go to his head or make him change his ways. He came to Washington from Milwaukee and he never forgot where he came from.

I always believed that this was the great source of his strength. It would be easy, I suppose, to occupy such a powerful position, meeting with and giving advice to world leaders, and begin to believe that you were somehow above your background.

CLEM never fell into that kind of trap. He knew the world—but he never forgot Milwaukee. In fact, it was because he never forgot Milwaukee that he had so many levelheaded views about the world.

Although we came from different parties, we shared some basic views about America's role in the world. And when we disagreed, CLEM never let it get personal. He never questioned your patriotism. He never tried to make it seem that his position automatically made his opinions better than ours. He just presented his case, spoke in favor of it, and let the process work.

We are going to miss CLEM around here.



Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, two phrases sum up Mr. ZABLOCKI's career for me; one comes from Roman antiquity and the other from the Old Testament.

His official biography in the Congressional Directory is one of the shortest there, yet his 35 years in Congress were full and meet the ancient prescription for happiness: do things worth writing about, or write things worth reading.

A former teacher, always aware of the weight of well-reasoned writing, he edited or wrote 3 books and 12 major magazine articles; all were on important public questions, and the most recent was on banning chemical warfare.

He wrote things worth reading—things that affected policy—and in his 18 Congresses he did many things worth writing about.

Whether limiting the Government's ability to spend the lives of good men in bad wars with the War Powers Act, or in trying to make life better for the people he represented, he always had an ear and an eye for the needs of the Nation. A recent compilation of initiatives that involved him lists no fewer than 21 in foreign policy and 29 in domestic affairs.

Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs since 1977, he was elected to Congress in 1948 from Milwaukee, his birthplace; and his style was such that his friends and neighbors there always thought of him first as friend and neighbor despite his high place here. Born on November 18, 1912, he married the former Blanch M. Janic in 1937; the children of the marriage are Joseph Paul and Jane Frances. He served in the Wisconsin State Senate from 1942 until he was elected to Congress. Mrs. Zablocki died in 1977.

Congressional adviser of SALT II, Mr. ZABLOCKI filled that role on other important questions, and he served on commissions and conferences that dealt with the future of the world. He cochaired or participated in eight Presidential delegations to foreign nations.

In addition, he received no fewer than 12 awards, citations, or honorary degrees recognizing the quality of his service. The most recent came last summer when the Pope made him Knight Commander of the Order of St. Gregory the Great.

And the other saying that applies to him comes from the proverbs: "Seest through a man diligent in his business? He shall stand before Kings."

Mr. ZABLOCKI's diligence stood him well. But it gave better service to the Congress and to the Nation.

Mr. NOWAK. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues today in paying tribute to the memory of Congressman CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI, who served the State of Wisconsin and our Nation so faithfully and well for 35 years in the House of Representatives, the final 7 as the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

While we mourn his passing, we will long remember his gentle and gentlemanly ways and his leadership in achieving bipartisan solutions to thorny, often controversial, foreign policy issues.

While his name was not as well known to his fellow citizens as were the names of the Presidents and Secretaries of State he consulted with, Chairman ZABLOCKI had a major role in helping formulate U.S. foreign policy. His counsel will be missed.

He will be sorely missed also in the Polish-American community, where he was recognized as a leader of stature and distinction.

I personally will miss him as a friend, with whom I shared many moments here in Washington and a particularly pleasant weekend in my hometown of Buffalo, N.Y., when Chairman ZABLOCKI in June 1982 participated in a symposium at the State University College at Buffalo on U.S. foreign policy in Eastern Europe.

He will be missed but he will be remembered.

Mr. REID. Mr. Speaker, newspaper accounts contained the vital statistics, facts and dates, of his birth, life, and death.

They started with something like this: "Representative CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI, 71, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee since 1977, died of cardiac arrest on December 3."

But, black and white media reports are not sufficient. They cannot portray the dimension of the man so many of us knew best for his dedication to maintaining a national political integrity while being ever-diligent to meeting the needs of his mixed-ethnic, blue-collar constituency back home in Milwaukee, Wis.

Congressman ZABLOCKI spent 35 years in Washington but, in many ways, never really left Milwaukee.

The one time organist and choir director maintained an earthy, simple lifestyle. He exuded the values of his 40-year marriage to Blanche, who died in 1977. He did household chores and yardwork because, as he once said: "Where I come from you don't hire people to do what you should do for yourself."

This awareness of responsibility was the basis of his politics, too. A "centrist" by temperament, he preferred conciliation and consensus to confrontation. His last example of this was the compromise he steered through Congress to prevent a constitutional clash between the executive and legislative branches over the use of American troops in Lebanon.

This same skill and foresight for "balancing" decisionmaking and commitment was evidenced in his War Powers Act of 1973.

I knew Mr. ZABLOCKI best in his role as chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, on which I serve.

He provided us with inspiration and initiative. He encouraged an open forum. He believed in the honor behind a commitment, even if it was a decision we would prefer not to make. He once said: "You have to be responsible. You have to look down the road. If you cannot be resolute and determined, you have no credibility."

He lived his philosophy and set an example for the rest of us. As Walter Lippman once said: "The final test of a leader is that he leaves behind in other men the conviction and the will to carry on."

CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI was such a leader.

Mr. ADDABBO. Mr. Speaker, this Congress cannot help but feel the great loss of one of its most established and respected Members. To many of us, CLEMENT ZABLOCKI, first elected to Congress in 1948, became a fixture, a solid base to whom we looked for valuable insight and perception. But CLEM was more than that. He was a friend in the true sense of the word. His heart was in everything he did.

To many Americans, the name CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI became synonymous with the words "foreign affairs." Certainly, his influence on international relations cannot be disputed.

What comes to mind as his most outstanding accomplishment is also perhaps, the most important measure passed by Congress in this century. I am speaking of his successful efforts to increase communication between the President and Congress, by limiting the President's authority to involve troops in foreign combat without congressional approval. The ramifications of this measure have only begun to be realized.

And what about the people of Wisconsin? His constituents. His pride in his people was mirrored by their enthusiasm at the polls. Congressman ZABLOCKI was never seriously challenged since his very first election in 1948.

All of us here today join with his son, his daughter, the people of the Fourth District of Wisconsin, to mourn the death of CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI, respected Congressman, insightful leader, and true friend.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, like so many of my colleagues, I was shocked to learn of the untimely death of our distinguished colleague and my good friend, the Honorable CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI, who died on December 3. His death is a tremendous loss to his constituents from the Fourth Congressional District of Wisconsin, and to all the people of this Nation.

CLEM was my close and trusted friend during the period we had served in Congress together, and I am proud to have had the honor to have worked with him. I shall always cherish the wise counsel, advice, and goodwill that he so often generously extended to me.

CLEMENT ZABLOCKI held public office for more than 40 years, and began his career in public service in 1942 as a State senator from the Third District of Wisconsin. Elected to the 81st Congress in 1948, he served for 18 consecutive terms, and became the chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee in 1977. At the time of his death he was third in seniority among all Members of the House of Representatives.

As a Congressman, CLEM dedicated his life to the service of his constituents, and to the betterment of all mankind. He compiled an outstanding record of achievement, and he was the guiding force in Congress against the production of chemical weapons, as well as for a mutually verifiable freeze in the production of nuclear weapons. It was through his effective leadership that Congress enacted the War Powers Act, and the



Taiwan Relations Act which enabled the United States to maintain diplomatic relations with Taiwan and the People's Republic of China.

As one of the most respected Members of the House of Representatives, CLEM was evenhanded and well-liked by his colleagues, and was one of the most knowledgeable and effective legislators in Congress.

The son of Polish immigrants, CLEM ably represented his constituents with distinction. He was a soft-spoken man, known for his fairness, honesty, and integrity, and for his great sense of humor. He had been a high school teacher, a church organist and choir director, and truly was a man of the people. His dedication to the highest standards was an inspiration to his friends and fellow citizens, and he will long be remembered by those of us who had the privilege to serve with him in the Congress of the United States.

At this point in the Record, I would like to include several articles from the Milwaukee Sentinel and the Milwaukee Journal, in tribute to the many achievements of this great American.

The articles follow:

[From the Milwaukee Sentinel, Dec. 5, 1983]

#### LIFETIME OF CARING IS ZABLOCKI'S LEGACY

Representative CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI, who died Saturday, had a special talent for dealing with the so-called average men and women in his constituency.

His secret was that he made every one of them feel that he or she was special because, in fact, he felt that was the case. No problem was too small for him to listen to.

But the South Side Democrat was not an average Congressman.

Beyond his Fourth District, ZABLOCKI gained international stature as chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, on which he served for 25 of his nearly 35 years in Congress.

Although he was as comfortable at a State dinner as he was over a serving of kielbasa at a church supper, his Polish heritage was always in ZABLOCKI's heart.

A special thrill was his designation as an official representative at the coronation of Pope John Paul.

The former church organist has left behind him a lifetime of public service and devotion to God and country.



He also leaves a void in the hearts of his constituents that will not easily be filled.



[From the Milwaukee Journal, Dec. 4, 1983]

#### ON, WISCONSIN—ZABLOCKI: SOLID WORK AND SIMPLE TOUCH

Wisconsin has lost an influential, respected and beloved Congressman. And Milwaukee's South Side has lost an internationally recognized public servant who never forgot his ties with the folks on Mitchell Street or Kinnickinnic Avenue.

CLEMENT ZABLOCKI, dead at 71, ably represented his Fourth District, his State and his country for more than 34 years.

As a champion of his community, he used his personal influence and legislative skills to help obtain such projects as the veterans administration hospital, the modern post office building and the freeway system.

As the dean of Wisconsin's delegation to Capitol Hill, he set an example of reasonableness, fairness, and honesty that elicited cooperation from Republicans as well as from fellow Democratic Representatives.

As a prominent member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee (and chairman since 1977), the polite, considerate Congressman developed leadership alliances that enhanced his legislative effectiveness. Friendships strengthened his hand, whether he was promoting local projects, enlisting support for passage of the landmark War Powers Act, or pushing a nuclear freeze resolution.

CLEM ZABLOCKI was unassuming and unpretentious throughout a career that included numerous associations with Presidents, Prime Ministers, and Monarchs. A lesser person might have been overcome with self-importance, but ZABLOCKI remained a man of simple dignity.

A self-sufficient South Sider, he retained the ability to perform domestic chores—even make his own sausage. He was, as a Journal editorial said years ago, “a kielbasa man, but a caviar man, too.”



[From the Milwaukee Journal, Dec. 4, 1983]

#### AT HOME FOLKS CALLED HIM CLEM

(By Gary C. Rummler of the Journal Staff)

To Washington and the world he was Representative CLEMENT ZABLOCKI (D-Wis.), chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

But to his South Side friends, to people like his mushroom picking buddies, he was CLEM the friendly neighbor.

They don't talk about him meeting with foreign dignitaries. They talk about a man who enjoyed playing Mozart and Bach on the organ, a man who clipped the rose bushes and who shoveled the snow out of driveways after the plows put it there.

He didn't like going to the dentist, but he was as polite and cooperative with the dentist as he was with everyone.

And when he bought beer, he bought local. None of that Budwieser stuff.

"He'd be outside and come over," said Bob Kames, 58, a neighbor since the mid-1940's. "I'd be planting my tomatoes and he'd say, 'You should do it this way.' You'd never think he was a Congressman. He was just Mr. Joe Neighbor.

"CLEM always enjoyed doing his own work. You'd see him out cutting his grass, trimming his rose bushes. He didn't depend on other people to do things for him.

"For as long as I can remember he's been my neighbor. CLEM has been a great fellow as far as doing things for people. I remember being with my family in Washington and just a telephone call from his office would open the doors to all the hospitality in Washington."

Kames, president of Bob Kames Wonderful World of Music, wrote a song, and ZABLOCKI made sure it was played at the Kennedy Space Center.

#### A GREAT PICKER

Charles Wisniewski is a fellow mushroom hunter, a friend, and ZABLOCKI's dentist.

After a visit to the dentist's office, ZABLOCKI "would always take out his handkerchief, wipe his brow and say, 'I don't enjoy coming here,'" Wisniewski said.

But mushroom hunting he did like.

"He was a great mushroom picker," Wisniewski said. "His only complaint was he didn't get here often enough to do it. When he was not here, we would say, 'Gee it would be nice if CLEM were here.' We would put some aside for him when he came into town."

Did ZABLOCKI, like mushrooms?

"He liked mushrooms with anything. He would like them with eggs. He would like them with a steak or just fried up with onions with a little pepper and salt."

Wisniewski, 67, was asked to describe his friend.

"When you had a problem or talked to him, he was never too busy to talk to you," he said. "If you wrote to him you would automatically, within a day or two, get a written reply.

"He was among us all the time. We're going to miss him tremendously."

Another companion on those mushroom hunting days was Jerome Korpala, 71, a retired lawyer who was ZABLOCKI's campaign manager for the last 12 campaigns.

"All three of us were crazy about mushrooms," he said. But Korpala also knew ZABLOCKI as an organist and family man.

"He was a good family man," he said. "I knew his wife. She always was concerned about him and he always was concerned about her."

"He didn't play cards. He didn't play golf. He didn't play tennis. He believed in the arts. He had an organ at home. He played the organ rather well. He never went to baseball games. He never cared much for that stuff.

"After he got back from work—6, 7 o'clock—he would have dinner and then he would play the organ. He liked Gregorian music, Mozart, Bach. He was pretty deep in that stuff."

Alfred Sokolnicki, 65, a professor of speech at Marquette University, knew ZABLOCKI from the time ZABLOCKI was a State senator back in the 1930's. ZABLOCKI got his hair cut in the barbershop run by Sokolnicki's father and also graduated from the College of Speech at Marquette.

"CLEM always was a very fine man who had the common touch," Sokolnicki said. "He didn't appear to have risen above his station as far as being arrogant or haughty. He was a very ordinary type of person who was at home with anybody. And everybody felt at home with him.

"He was one who reached out to you. He was a truly Christian man. If CLEM gave you his word, it was solid. There never was any scandal about him.

"In the minds of many, politicians are very shady characters. Here is one man who disproves that completely."

Then there are the words of Louis Felerski, 73, who referred to his South Side Beer and Liquor Depot, 1434 West Windlake Avenue, as the South Side City Hall, and to ZABLOCKI's nearby office as the annex.

Felerski has had the same ZABLOCKI campaign poster—repainted once—in his window since 1948.

To him, ZABLOCKI was the man who asked for a screwdriver and pliers, then fixed a door for Felerski's wife. ZABLOCKI was the man who always bought Pabst—a local beer.

And he was a man who never got angry.

"Sometimes he would blush, but he would hold it back himself," Felerski said.

He added:

"He was honest. He was fair and he tried to help people—all people.

"He was very secretive about who he helped. He listened to you. He never argued with you. He didn't like to see people hurt. He treated them like God's children. He was an organist, a good churchgoer.

"I would like to be a pallbearer for him."

Mr. Speaker, CLEM ZABLOCKI will be sorely missed by all those he served, and all who had the privilege to know him as a friend. Mrs. Annunzio and I extend our deepest sympathy to his children, Jane and Joseph; his brothers, Harry and Ralph; his sisters Mabel and Ann; and to the other members of his family.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, it came to me as a shock to learn of the passing of the Honorable CLEMENT ZABLOCKI, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. He and I came to Congress at the same time, January 1, 1949. His service here in Congress was outstanding at every step of the way. When he finally became chairman of the committee, he showed us all what the importance was of full preparation because we could always rely upon him being well informed. We could also rely upon him as expressing his sincere, heartfelt feeling on every measure that he brought to the floor. He,

indeed, had the fine qualities of a great statesman, which he was. We all deeply regret his passing, and express our deepest sympathy to his family and his many friends.

Mrs. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to our departed friend, CLEM ZABLOCKI, a gentleman and an American patriot, who represented the people of Milwaukee with great integrity and diligence for 35 years in this House.

As chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, he was committed to the cause of freedom in this largely unfree world and clearly understood America's role as the leader of the free world.

Congressman ZABLOCKI will be remembered for his many contributions to the work of the Congress over many years, and I shall remember him as a kind individual of noble character.

I am pleased to join the House in expressing our condolences to his family.

Mrs. BURTON of California. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues today in paying tribute to CLEM ZABLOCKI, a friend and valued colleague.

This past summer, I traveled to Europe for the North Atlantic Assembly meetings with a delegation headed by Chairman ZABLOCKI. I thoroughly enjoyed his company and was impressed by his leadership at the meetings.

Chairman ZABLOCKI presided over a Foreign Affairs Committee that passed landmark legislation—the nuclear freeze resolution in 1983. In 1973, he was a leader in the successful fight to pass the War Powers Act.

CLEM ZABLOCKI learned the lessons he taught as a civics teacher and entered politics 45 years ago. Throughout his career he was a staunch supporter of working people, compiling one of the highest pro-labor voting records in the Congress.

I will miss CLEM ZABLOCKI. His presence will be sorely missed in the House of Representatives.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay respect to my dear friend and colleague, CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI. His untimely death is a great loss to me personally, and will be keenly felt among the Members of this body.



CLEM ZABLOCKI was a man who got things done. As chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, he garnered the respect and trust of all who came into contact with him. He was one of those rare people who always seemed to be on top of the issues affecting his committee and his constituents. No one can doubt his sincere devotion to the House of Representatives, and as one of our senior Members, CLEM ZABLOCKI's example gave us a sense of dignity and commitment.

We have lost one of the great ones. I extend my deepest sympathy to his children, and only hope that the rest of us will follow his example in the future.

Mr. PASHAYAN. Mr. Speaker, I should like to rise today in honor of the memory of our colleague, CLEMENT JOHN ZABLOCKI. As a devoted Representative in this body for the past 35 years, Mr. ZABLOCKI provided bipartisan leadership in pursuing goals in the best interest of America.

Despite his accomplishments in foreign affairs, Mr. ZABLOCKI remained dedicated to strengthening of our defenses, promoting economic prosperity, and assisting our veterans and elderly citizens. In addition, he remained close to the people of the Fourth District and was admired and respected by them.

The Congress, as well as the American public, has been fortunate to have the services of Mr. ZABLOCKI. We shall all miss his able assistance and unique ability to rally a united force.

It is my hope that we follow his example by placing national interest above partisan interests. We must join together, not as Republicans and Democrats, but as Members of Congress, representatives of the American people, to provide what is best for America.

Mr. BONKER. Mr. Speaker, during his decades in the House of Representatives, CLEM ZABLOCKI served well his constituents, the Committee on Foreign Affairs which he ultimately chaired, and the Nation. He was an example of some of the best qualities that the Congress brings out in its Members. He came from humble origins, but gained wisdom through long years of participation in the many issues and detailed decisions that Members of Congress must try to master. He spent his time mastering those details, particularly in the area of foreign policy, and in providing day-to-day help to his constituents. He was a devoted and hard-working Member of Congress who



sought no notoriety or acclaim for the work he did. He was a deeply religious man who was able to apply the principles of his religious beliefs to issues of public policy without being parochial.

I will remember him best from our service together on the Foreign Affairs Committee. As one of his subcommittee chairmen, I was grateful both for the wide latitude and ample responsibility he accorded subcommittees, and for the help he was always ready and willing to give even when the views of a subcommittee or the committee itself might not coincide precisely with his own. That is one of the most difficult aspects of committee leadership in the Congress, but he did it with skill and practicality.

Indeed, practicality was one of his greatest strengths. It was that which made him the key to congressional enactment of the landmark War Powers Act, which was perhaps his greatest and most lasting accomplishment as a legislator. Initially opposed to defining and constraining the powers of the Commander in Chief, he responded to the lessons of U.S. involvement in Vietnam and the constitutional mandate to Congress to make decisions of war and peace. Under his supervision, essential compromises were hammered out with determination. The result was a practical and workable bill which passed both Houses and even survived a Presidential veto. While Senator Jacob Javits rightfully takes credit for the initial ideas of a War Powers Act, it was CLEM ZABLOCKI who transformed those ideas into their final form. Particularly those of us who were elected to the Congress in the aftermath of Watergate and the Vietnam war can admire and identify with that accomplishment, and we should keep it in mind as we are called upon to act under the War Powers Act with respect to U.S. troops in Lebanon. We owe it to CLEM ZABLOCKI to fulfill our responsibilities under that act, and not to avoid the issue. He preserved for us in the War Powers Act the power and responsibility to have a voice in the most important of foreign policy decisions—decisions involving the risks of war.

Mr. Speaker, CLEM ZABLOCKI will be missed on the Foreign Affairs Committee as he will be missed in Milwaukee and in this House. The role of the House of Representatives in the making of American foreign policy is stronger for his having served as our chairman, and particularly the foreign policy de-

cisions made by this House are the better for having been shaped and developed under his leadership.

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, I am proud, yet saddened to participate in this tribute to my late colleague and friend, the Honorable CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI. On December 3 of last year, the citizens of the Fourth Congressional District of Wisconsin, and the entire Nation, lost one of the most dedicated Congressmen ever to serve in this body.

CLEM proudly served and united the diverse ethnic neighborhoods of Milwaukee from 1948 to 1983. The people of the Fourth Congressional District reelected him every 2 years as an endorsement of his work ethic and democratic ideals; enduring throughout many tough political and economic times. The people of Wisconsin looked to CLEM as a leading spokesman for the State. When the economic, political, or foreign climate became cloudy, CLEM provided a beacon of light.

The Honorable CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI was also valued and respected by his colleagues in Congress. His toughness and leadership evolved from his many years of service, through many if not the most trying times our Nation has ever known. As dean of the Wisconsin delegation, his insights were a united driving force, bringing Wisconsin-style progressivism to work at the national level.

As a dedicated member, and eventually chairman, of the Foreign Affairs Committee, CLEM was able to chart a sound course in the often turbulent waters of U.S. foreign policy. Although taking sometimes unpopular and controversial stances on sensitive issues, CLEM maintained the respect and admiration of his colleagues and that of the many administrations he served alongside.

Soon there will be another Congressman to sit in this Chamber and represent the people of Wisconsin's Fourth District. We will fill the seat, but we will never replace the man. We now look to CLEM's memory for guidance in the times ahead.

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, it is with a profound sense of regret that I join my colleagues to pay tribute in memory of CLEMENT ZABLOCKI.

In 1959 then Senator John F. Kennedy described CLEM as "one of those who has risen above sectionalism." This tribute epitomizes a statesman who, during his 34 years in the House,

always managed to reach beyond factional squabbling and provide leadership in a responsible, reasonable, and forthright manner.

As a man with a deep understanding of fairness, CLEM had a simple and humble sense of himself that carried through in dealings with his varied constituency. And constituents responded in kind. CLEM enjoyed a degree of loyalty and love from his constituents that can only be matched by his respect and care for their concerns.

CLEM's long and distinguished career earned him the firm respect of colleagues as well. During his 34 years in the House, CLEM provided a guiding influence for a wealth of historic legislation. CLEM's moulding of the War Powers Act is only one of many examples of his unique and profound contribution to American foreign and domestic politics.

But beyond his substantive contribution, it was CLEM's good humor and sense of fairness that has earned him the abiding respect of Members over a broad political spectrum. Those who agreed and those who disagreed with his positions learned to value and respect the man. His presence and influence will be truly missed.

While we mourn his loss, the memory of CLEMENT ZABLOCKI's clear sense of equity and his unyielding dedication to serving the American people should provide inspiration for all of us.

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I join with all my colleagues in paying tribute to our late friend and esteemed colleague, CLEM ZABLOCKI of Wisconsin.

CLEM and I served together on the House Intelligence Committee. We were seatmates for the last few years, and it was this coincidence that gave me the chance to know and work with CLEM up close. He was a decent, affable, hard working, devoted as well as effective Member of Congress.

As chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee for 7 years, he worked to insure that this Nation promoted peace and freedom around the globe and that these founding principles of our Nation were protected here at home.

CLEM was a leader of the nuclear freeze movement in Congress and he skillfully spearheaded the passage of the War Powers Act a few years ago despite a Presidential veto. CLEM was a patriot in every sense of the word. But, he did not want

to jeopardize the lives and well-being of American service people unnecessarily.

CLEM's knowledge of the issues, his belief in and respect for this institution, and his high ethical and professional standards earned him the esteem and respect of his colleagues. His passing is a loss to us all. He was a good man and he will be sorely missed in Milwaukee, in Washington, and around this land.

I extend to his family my deepest condolences.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I want to join with my fellow colleagues to pay tribute today to the memory of our friend, Representative CLEMENT ZABLOCKI.

His death certainly saddened all who knew him, but his work in this Chamber, which spanned five decades, will always be remembered.

Since coming to Washington in 1948, CLEM ZABLOCKI was known as a very hard worker for his State and his district in Wisconsin as well as on the committees on which he served. As chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, CLEM had the opportunity to meet and discuss world problems with most of the influential leaders in the world. He served in this important position with great distinction. He also was a member of the Select Committee on Intelligence and I know he was an active and very hard-working member of that panel.

As chairman of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee, I appreciate the fact that CLEM was a great friend of the veteran and he worked closely with veteran groups and was very aware of their needs and concerns.

I also knew CLEM ZABLOCKI to be a very kind and thoughtful man. He and I were next door neighbors in the Rayburn Building and the members of our staffs got to know each other well.

CLEM ZABLOCKI, the man, and CLEM ZABLOCKI, the leader, will be missed, but his contributions to this great body will live on. I am glad to have had the chance to serve with him.

Mr. ERLNBORN. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to take part in this tribute to the memory of CLEMENT ZABLOCKI.

CLEM was a fine and decent man, a hard-working shepherd as the representative for the people of his hometown of Milwaukee, and an able chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commit-



tee. I will miss this amiable and good colleague from my neighboring State of Wisconsin.

I extend my heartfelt sympathy to his daughter, Jane, and son, Joseph. They can be proud that their father played a role in shaping our foreign policy for more than 35 years and was held in high esteem by his House colleagues.

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. Speaker, I join in honoring today the memory of our late colleague, CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI. As the first woman Member of Congress of Polish extraction, I know that my life, as well as the life of the Polish community both here and abroad, are better because of CLEM ZABLOCKI. I remember how kind and supportive he was to me when I began my career here in Congress. He was like an uncle to me. I felt I could turn to him for advice, which I often did, and he always took the time to help. He was a true friend.

Since 1948, he had served Congress with integrity and responsibility. As chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, his efforts to hear all sides of an issue were well known, and his easygoing style often turned confrontations into workable compromises, a necessary ingredient for any committee to be successful.

Perhaps his greatest service to Congress was his unrelenting determination to insure that the White House keep Congress informed about important foreign policy decisions. He understood and appreciated the important role Congress had in foreign affairs, and this was demonstrated in 1973 when he sponsored the House version of the War Powers Act, a law which set specific limits on the President's power to involve troops in foreign combat without congressional approval. Since the enactment of the War Powers Act, CLEM ZABLOCKI continued to defend the role of Congress in foreign affairs.

More than most, he understood the value of compromise in the political process. Although a man of principle, he continually worked for unity and cohesiveness on vital issues so that our congressional system would work more efficiently. It was that understanding that made CLEM ZABLOCKI an integral Member of this congressional body. We will miss him.

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, with the passing of CLEM ZABLOCKI, the Nation has lost an honorable, dedicated, and effective public servant. I am especially saddened because I have



lost a friend and a colleague with whom I had the pleasure and honor to serve on the Foreign Affairs Committee.

CLEM was a tireless worker. He loved his job. His abilities, intelligence, and fairness won him the respect of all his colleagues. He was the architect of the War Powers Resolution—the first attempt since the founding of the Republic to clarify the procedures by which this Nation's military forces can be used to go to war.

CLEM had the opportunity to serve in Congress during a unique moment in America's history. For 35 years he was a leader in the area of foreign affairs. He was in the forefront of the struggle to restore to Congress its rightful prerogatives in the foreign policy field. His work touched virtually every aspect of American foreign policy, from arms control to strengthening U.S. leadership in science and technology. Everywhere his work was characterized by imagination, careful consideration, and measured skepticism toward the views of executive branch experts. He would support any President when he thought he was right and oppose any he thought was wrong.

CLEM will be missed by the Nation, his State, and his district but most of all by those of us privileged to have known him.

I extend my deepest sympathies to his family, friends, and constituents.

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, I cannot begin to describe my emotions when I learned, on my way to the meeting CLEM was supposed to lead with Israeli Prime Minister Shamir, that he had become ill. And when he passed away, it became obvious to all of us that we had lost a great friend, a tremendous Congressman, and a distinguished chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

This past session of Congress has been dominated by foreign policy issues. The nuclear freeze, Lebanon, the covert war in Nicaragua, nerve gas production—these are the policy questions to which Congress has devoted most of its time and debate. On each and every one of these matters, CLEM ZABLOCKI's leadership was the key factor. And, although the members of the Foreign Affairs Committee had appreciated the important role he had been playing, since he took over the committee chairmanship from "Doc" Morgan, the emergence

of these issues on the national agenda put CLEM in the national spotlight in a significant way.

I am sure that my colleagues remember, for example, the New York Times article which appeared last fall titled "Zablocki Takes the Credit and the Heat." In that piece, written by Steve Roberts, one of our colleagues was quoted as saying "When he takes a position on an issue like nerve gas or the nuclear freeze, he helps enormously to establish credibility with more moderate Members."

CLEM did take the heat, and he earned a place in the spotlight, through his leadership on the War Powers Compromise regarding Lebanon. Although CLEM and I differed on the role of the United States in the Vietnam war, we shared a common conviction about one lesson of that war; that is, the danger of untrammelled executive branch power to commit U.S. troops to conflicts without the concurrence of the Congress. CLEM ZABLOCKI wrote the War Powers Act to prevent future Vietnams from occurring. And CLEM ZABLOCKI played the crucial role in seeing that the War Powers Act was invoked for the first time to limit the size, the scope, the duration, and mission of our troop commitment in Lebanon. The War Powers Act will be an enduring legacy of CLEM's, and it was a tremendously significant accomplishment, in a distinguished career, that he applied the brakes on an administration that was seeking an open-ended commitment in Lebanon.

CLEM ZABLOCKI was a great chairman, a kind and patient senior Congressman who helped the younger Members "learn the ropes" in the early stages of our work here in Washington.

I know that I speak for all of my colleagues in mourning his death.

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, today the House stands united in grief as we pay tribute to the memory of our late and great colleague from Wisconsin, CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI who left us so suddenly this past December 3.

On this occasion we pay tribute to not just a colleague—but a respected legislative leader and fine gentleman. CLEM ZABLOCKI served this body and the good people of Milwaukee for 35 years. As we consider our own careers in this institution it sometimes gives pause for us to consider what 35 years of this work would be like. CLEM enjoyed his work as much in his 35th year as he did in his very first. CLEM only knew one way

to work—hard. Perhaps that is why he succumbed to this fatal heart attack in his Rayburn office. All I know is that when I joined the official delegation to attend his funeral that cold day in Milwaukee the streets were filled with his grieving constituents—generations of families all of whom knew and loved CLEM. In a city like Milwaukee where values and hard work are so important—CLEM ZABLOCKI was a symbol of inspiration to all who he worked for.

Throughout this special order my colleagues will recount fond memories of working with CLEM ZABLOCKI—for it was a real pleasure, pure and simple. I have several instances of my own. Even before he assumed the chairmanship of the House Foreign Affairs Committee CLEM played an instrumental role in helping me gain passage of an amendment to provide \$25 million in urgent humanitarian aid to the homeless and helpless Greek Cypriot refugees uprooted by the illegal invasion of Cyprus by Turkey.

I also recall CLEM's exemplary leadership in 1976 and 1980 in securing other desperately needed commitment of funds this time to aid thousands of victims of two separate earthquakes which rocked the Friuli region of northern Italy and a large segment of southern Italy. The United States, thanks in large part to CLEM ZABLOCKI, was there first with assistance to rebuild homes and hospitals and provide food and certain health care. In both cases this initial commitment of funds led to massive outpourings of help from other governments and private sources which led to these areas coming back from this terrible tragedy. I know from having been there to see for myself.

A final foreign affairs-related incident I will relate about CLEM has to do with an issue of tremendous importance to me—northern Ireland. In 1979 during House consideration of the appropriations bill for the Department of State I had sponsored an amendment to bar the use of any funds for England for use in northern Ireland. This grew out of an investigation by the Ad Hoc Congressional Committee for Irish Affairs which I chair that revealed that the Department had approved the sale and export of U.S. weapons to the Royal Ulster Constabulary, the largest police force in northern Ireland. The RUC had been cited for human rights violations and section 502(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act bars the sale and export

of U.S. arms to any nation or organization with a proven record of human rights violations.

During floor consideration of my amendment, CLEM rose to commit himself and the Foreign Affairs Committee to a hearing to look into the circumstances of this sale. This hearing was held just 2 weeks later and at its conclusion the Department of State itself voluntarily agreed to suspend all future shipments of arms to the RUC pending a full review of our policy. This suspension remains in effect today and represents the very best of when the United States applies the integrity of its laws to practice. It was also the single most significant policy action taken by the Congress on northern Ireland and history should record that it could not have taken place without the work of Chairman CLEM ZABLOCKI.

CLEM's trademark was his word—if he gave it to you then you could count on it. I remember in 1978 when New York City was struggling to stay alive and desperately needed a loan guarantee package from Congress I was put in charge of a task force to round up votes. I approached CLEM and while he had a number of serious political considerations to contend with gave his word of support and it too proved important.

CLEM ZABLOCKI was a fine gentleman—dedicated to the profession of public service—accessible to the people he represented. He had so many friends in this House—the news of his death cast a pall over this institution that remains with us today. The House simply does not seem the same without him.

At this time let me express my condolences to his son Joseph and daughter Jane and assure them that many in this House loved CLEM ZABLOCKI and that while his voice is silenced—the memory of what he accomplished—the good he did for people will endure and serve as an example for generations to come.

Mr. O'BRIEN. Mr. Speaker, news of the sudden death of my friend CLEM ZABLOCKI shook both me and my wife, Mary Lou. We had been with CLEM not too long before in Western Europe to participate in the North Atlantic Assembly meetings.

CLEM was a very warm, unassuming man. He never sought the limelight, yet his actions loomed large in the Congress. To my mind, he was the quintessential statesman: he had a knack for knowing when—and perhaps more importantly how—to compromise. As a friend and colleague, I had a chance to wit-



ness his remarkable legislative ability and acumen time and time again. His many legislative accomplishments are proof.

Despite a heavy workload as chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, CLEM never once forgot or neglected the people from the South Side of Milwaukee who put him in office. He was truly one of them, and showed it by spending a great deal of his precious time in the district. Indeed, CLEM ZABLOCKI's tireless work on behalf of his district earned him the love and respect of his constituents.

Mr. Speaker, as we gear up for the second session, CLEM ZABLOCKI's absence in the Halls of Congress will be conspicuous. I have lost a good friend and the country has lost a preeminent statesman.

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, in the death of CLEM ZABLOCKI this Nation and this body have lost a poised and effective leader in foreign affairs. His Milwaukee constituents have lost a compassionate and dedicated representative who was ever mindful of their needs and interests. And I have lost a close personal friend of 34 years.

In his 7 years as chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, CLEM ZABLOCKI was a trusted and valued congressional adviser to Presidents of both parties in matters of war and peace, in matters of life and death. His counsel was sought on arms negotiations and the entire range of defense and national security issues. Steeped in bipartisanship and a great conciliator, Chairman ZABLOCKI, in one of his last acts, fashioned and guided through Congress a compromise that avoided a constitutional clash over American troops in Lebanon.

He was also a tenacious fighter. He led the efforts to pass the nuclear freeze resolution. He was the chief advocate of halting covert U.S. aid to Nicaraguan rebels. He led the opposition to plans to resume production of chemical weapons.

As chairman, CLEM ZABLOCKI consulted with Princes and Presidents and dignitaries from around the world. With all of them he had remarkable rapport. Typically, he was about to meet with the visiting Prime Minister of Israel on the day he was stricken. But he remained modest and unassuming, a man who never forgot or lost touch with his blue-collar roots.

CLEM ZABLOCKI's preeminence predates his election as foreign affairs chairman. His greatest legacy is, of course, the War Powers Act. He was a principal architect of the act and an un-



tiring leader to secure for the Congress a greater role in foreign affairs.

On a personal note, I will miss CLEM ZABLOCKI as a friend. CLEM and I came to Congress as freshmen in the same year—1949. I will miss his warm companionship, his sound judgment, his wry humor and his wise counsel. Loss of a friend of more than three decades leaves an enormous void.

Mr. Speaker, CLEM ZABLOCKI was a leader of quiet strength. His talent for consensus, his tolerance of dissent, his lack of vindictiveness, his fairmindedness and evenhandedness have earned him widespread admiration and affection. It is an honor to have served with him and to have been his friend.

Mr. FUQUA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the late CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI. He served admirably and well in this Chamber for many years and his presence will be sorely missed.

CLEM, as chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and I as chairman of the Science and Technology Committee worked closely together on a wide range of issues facing the international scientific community. He always approached these discussions with care and understanding and we made tremendous progress which will aid the international community for years to come.

CLEM was a fine man and he was my friend. I shall miss him greatly and extend to his family my deepest sympathy.

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I want to join my colleagues in paying tribute to the late Representative CLEMENT ZABLOCKI. He will be missed by all of us here not only because of the many friendships he forged during his 34 years on Capitol Hill, but also because of the indelible mark he left on our Nation's foreign and domestic legislation.

I first came to know CLEMENT ZABLOCKI in 1977 during the first year of my freshman term in Congress. Even then, this new chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee was willing to take extra time to help a freshman Member. Even though he had reached such a high position in Congress, CLEM ZABLOCKI was never overcome by the importance of his position.

Chairman ZABLOCKI earned his place in the history of this country with the legislation he guided through Congress. The

most notable of these was the War Powers Resolution. ZABLOCKI first introduced a war powers measure in 1970, and was the principal sponsor of the House version of the bill that was enacted into law in 1973 over President Nixon's veto. More recently, Chairman ZABLOCKI championed such causes as the nuclear freeze resolution, a ban on the use of covert CIA funds to Nicaraguan rebels, and opposition to the production of new nerve gas weapons.

We all will miss his friendship, his wisdom, and his leadership.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, an untold number of American fighting men and women are alive today because of CLEM ZABLOCKI's leadership in enacting the War Powers Resolution a decade ago.

The United States is not involved in an illegal military activity in Nicaragua as we might be due to CLEMENT ZABLOCKI's leading role in attempting to cut off covert military aid to the opponents of the government of that nation.

Most significantly, the people of this country and of the world may yet be spared sudden destruction in an unchecked arms race because of Chairman ZABLOCKI's stewardship of the bilateral nuclear freeze resolution through the House.

CLEMENT ZABLOCKI made a very significant contribution toward the achievement of peace and the saving of human lives. There is no more important thing a person can accomplish in his life than that.

I join my colleagues in paying tribute to CLEM. All of us shall miss him.

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues in paying tribute to CLEM ZABLOCKI, a fine gentleman who served in the House of Representatives for 35 years. I had the honor and pleasure of serving on the Foreign Affairs Committee with Chairman ZABLOCKI, where his knowledge, fairness, and leadership made him highly respected by Members on both sides.

Chairman ZABLOCKI was known as a man who preferred consensus to partisanship. On many difficult issues CLEM managed to work out compromises that Members of both parties could support. He had great respect for the separation of powers and felt strongly about the role Congress should play in the making of foreign policy. At the same time, he respected the

role of the Executive and always worked with the administration—whether Democratic or Republican—to make policy that was best for the Nation.

We will all miss CLEM ZABLOCKI for his friendship and his wisdom.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, our country has endured an immeasurable loss with the passing on December 3, 1983, of our late colleague and my dear friend, CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI. I had the privilege and honor to serve with him on the House Foreign Affairs Committee, where his leadership was enhanced by his personal charm, intellect, and decency. Those of us who learned so much from him feel so greatly the void left by his passing.

Chairman ZABLOCKI's 18 terms in the House of Representatives were marked by his loyal and dedicated service to his constituents in Wisconsin. Though he dealt with world leaders, he remained unpretentious. His devotion to the House was evident, and in his dealings with his colleagues in Congress he was always impartial and candid. He deserved the titles of both statesman and friend of all.

As head of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Chairman ZABLOCKI worked closely with several Democratic and Republican administrations to build and shape bipartisan support for American foreign policy. He created and maintained important communication links between the White House and administration and the Congress. He believed that a strong Presidency was imperative for the conduct of a realistic foreign policy, but he also insisted that Congress has the right and responsibility to participate in and shape major foreign policy decisions.

Chairman ZABLOCKI, to his great credit, was a consistent advocate of a solid national defense, balanced with a commitment to reduce the threat of nuclear war through responsible arms control agreements. He led the effort to win House passage of the nuclear freeze resolution. The chairman fought the resumption of nerve gas production and succeeded in mustering congressional support to cut off funding for binary chemical weapons.

Mr. Speaker, with all respect to our new chairman, my good friend and colleague, Dante Fascell, when I take my seat in the Foreign Affairs Committee room and do not see CLEM ZA-

BLOCKI, I feel a tremendous and deep personal loss. This Chamber will not be the same without him.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, when CLEM ZABLOCKI passed away on December 3, 1983, the American people lost a dedicated public servant, his constituents lost a quintessential Representative, and the Congress lost a good friend and an able committee chairman.

CLEM's distinguished contributions to this institution will long be remembered by those of us fortunate enough to have served with him. He was a man charged with the difficult task of leading one of our most important committees, the Foreign Affairs Committee, in a difficult time. He met that challenge with skill and aplomb. Above all else, CLEM maintained his integrity at the highest possible level and dealt with his colleagues in a fair and honest manner.

Mr. Speaker, the Congress will not be the same without the leadership of our distinguished colleague from Wisconsin, Mr. ZABLOCKI. I extend my sincere condolences to CLEM's family.

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, earlier this month the prestigious Georgetown University Center for Strategic and International Studies held its 11th Annual Williamsburg Conference for the detailed discussion of a number of important questions affecting our Nation's international policy. I know that over the years a large number of Members of the House and Senate have had the opportunity to attend these conferences, situated in a very appropriate setting for quiet analysis, and have come away enriched and enlightened by the discussions which have formed the substance of these conferences.

At the 11th annual conference one of the highlights was the action of the board of directors of the Georgetown Center in dedicating this particular conference to "the memory of our longtime friend, CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI."

The official program of the conference included a very fine photograph of our late, beloved colleague, and was accompanied by a text setting forth Chairman ZABLOCKI's close relationship with CSIS.

At the Saturday evening dinner of the conference, held in the Virginia Room of the Williamsburg Lodge, the U.S. Ambassador to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the former president of CSIS, the Honorable David M. Abshire,

delivered a moving tribute to Chairman ZABLOCKI pointing out the longtime support that CLEM ZABLOCKI had given to the Georgetown Center in his capacity as chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored that the center should have asked me to place the text of this tribute to our late colleague in the Record, and I know that Members of the House and of the Senate will be interested in this well-deserved recognition for a Member who worked long and hard to promote peace and international understanding.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include the actual text of the tribute rendered to CLEMENT ZABLOCKI by the Georgetown Center for Strategic and International Studies:

THE LATE CHAIRMAN, CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI, HONORED BY THE GEORGETOWN  
CENTER FOR STRATEGIC AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

THE 11TH ANNUAL WILLIAMSBURG CONFERENCE OF THE GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY  
CENTER FOR STRATEGIC AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES, DEDICATED TO THE MEM-  
ORY OF OUR LONGTIME FRIEND, CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI

CLEMENT ZABLOCKI was a member of the board of CSIS from its founding in 1962. He served as a member of our board longer than any other individual in the center's history.

Among his many contributions to the center were his seminal hearings and subsequent book, "The Sino-Soviet Rivalry".

It is most appropriate that the Williamsburg Conference be dedicated to his memory inasmuch as he and members of his family have been among the most regular participants in this annual event. His absence from this conference, from the center board and family, and from the U.S. House of Representatives will be felt by all for many years to come.



## Proceedings in the Senate

MONDAY, *January 23, 1984.*

Mr. PERCY. Mr. President, the Nation lost a great patriot on December 3, 1983, when Congressman CLEMENT ZABLOCKI passed away. As chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, he was a politician who put foreign policy above politics.

Chairman ZABLOCKI believed that a strong America requires a strong Presidency, and he consistently worked closely with all administrations to help form a consistent, viable, and bipartisan U.S. foreign policy. But his belief in a strong Presidency did not lead him to denigrate the constitutional powers of the Congress which he always upheld. He was a major architect of the 1973 War Powers Resolution and earlier this year worked closely with the House and Senate leadership to implement that resolution in the case of Lebanon.

Chairman ZABLOCKI helped form U.S. foreign policy with a true sense of balance. He avoided extreme stands and sought practical solutions. He believed in a strong defense posture for the United States while constantly championing arms control. He supported moderate growth in our Nation's security assistance programs, but never at the expense of development assistance to the world's poor. He did not shy away from American military involvement overseas, but always cautioned against needless intervention.

I often found myself across the table from Chairman ZABLOCKI during House-Senate conference committee meetings. He was a true gentleman with the ability to use his excellent sense of humor to diffuse the tension that sometimes builds in difficult negotiating situations. He was an able negotiator who

generally worked quietly behind the scenes to reach agreements. His word was as good as gold.

Chairman ZABLOCKI had great respect for the institution of the Foreign Affairs Committee and was an extremely hard-working chairman. Just this year, he labored tirelessly in the House as I worked in the Senate to bring the foreign assistance authorization bill to the floor. Against the odds, he succeeded in adding a modified version of the bill to the continuing resolution, thereby preserving the jurisdiction of the authorizing committees.

While we on Capitol Hill knew CLEM ZABLOCKI as an effective legislator, we also admired him for the quality of his personal life. He was devoted to his church and family. At his funeral, the Reverend Monsignor Thomas M. Duffy praised his ability to apply the values of the church to his leadership position in the Congress, and further to work with the church on difficult issues such as El Salvador.

We will all miss CLEM ZABLOCKI's skill, his wisdom, and his marvelous personal attributes.

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, with the death on Saturday, December 3, of CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI, the chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Nation lost a quiet statesman and Congress a valuable friend and colleague. In the 23 years I have known him, Congressman ZABLOCKI never failed to impress me as a public man who always sought to do the right thing. He served his country, and his beloved Wisconsin constituents with a vigor and dedication that became the hallmark of his tenure here in Congress, which spanned more than three decades.

In foreign policy, Congressman ZABLOCKI actively engaged the principle that partisan divisions end at the waters edge. He sought to craft bipartisan support for eight Presidents—Republicans and Democrats alike. And he worked tirelessly for this principle, even when it was not the most popular or politic thing to do, such as his support for the U.S. effort in Vietnam, and more recently, his support for an 18-month authorization for the marines in Lebanon. And when he thought a President wrong, the moral weight of his support for an issue, or a piece of legislation could make the difference, as it did when he crafted the War Powers Resolution a decade ago or his more

recent leadership on behalf of the nuclear freeze resolution and against the production of new lethal nerve gas weapons.

Although he was comfortable with foreign leaders, Kings, and Prime Ministers, a confidant to Presidents, and a valued counselor to Secretaries of State, CLEMENT ZABLOCKI was one of those rare breed of men who always seemed untouched by the arrogance of power. His were unassuming, quiet methods of consensus-building. He eschewed the klieg lights and the confrontational approach on most issues, preferring instead to build support behind the scenes for the right policy for the country. Although not everyone agreed with him on the right thing to do in each instance, no one doubted that at heart, CLEMENT ZABLOCKI was a patriot.

Mr. President, I shall always remember with deep fondness the gentle wry humor, and the fierce dedication to his country that CLEMENT ZABLOCKI brought to his work here in Congress. His legacy will be the spirit of bipartisan cooperation in foreign policy and the war powers law that charts the gray constitutional area between the legislative and executive branches governing that foreign policy. It is a legacy that will endure.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Goetz, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has agreed to the following resolution:

#### HOUSE RESOLUTION 389

A resolution relating to the death of the Honorable CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI, late a Representative from the State of Wisconsin.

Mr. BYRD. Madam President, on behalf of the majority leader and Mr. Kasten, Mr. Proxmire, and myself, I introduce a resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the resolution.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 307

*Resolved*, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of the Honorable CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI, late a Representative from the State of Wisconsin.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit an enrolled copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

*Resolved*, That when the Senate recesses today, it recess as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Representative.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will proceed to its immediate consideration.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, during the congressional break that ended today, Congressman CLEMENT ZABLOCKI, the dean of our Wisconsin delegation, died. CLEM served Milwaukee, our State of Wisconsin and this country in the House of Representatives for 35 years. Of the 435 Members of the House, CLEM ranked third in seniority. For several years he had been chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. No Congressman could have been closer to his constituents than CLEM ZABLOCKI. He flew back to Milwaukee almost every weekend. He spent his congressional recesses in his district, attending every kind of church or civic or congressional meeting, and faithfully and aggressively serving his constituents.

Too few Members of the House or Senate recognize that our job in the Congress is to represent our people, full time, all the time. CLEM never forgot this for a minute. No Member of the Congress can really do this unless he returns to the district or State continuously to see them, study their problems, talk with them and above all listen to them. And CLEM was a full scale, all out, A-No. 1 listener. The people of Milwaukee knew him, loved him, and returned him to office with smashing approval.

CLEM had a superlative record here in Washington. His record was compassionate and concerned. He was a Democrat and a liberal and proud of it without being ideologically rigid or partisan. As chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, CLEM truly met with Kings and Presidents without ever losing his humility or his common touch. He had great respect for the Office of the Presidency and showed it. But as chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, he made up his own mind based on his own personal convictions.

More than 160 Members of the House and other Washington friends made the long trip to Milwaukee during the recess to attend CLEM's funeral. It was a heart warming tribute to a unique man. We shall deeply miss him.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

#### RECESS

Mr. BAKER. Madam President, I see no other Senator seeking recognition. I move, in accordance with the previous order, and pursuant to Senate Resolution 307, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Hon. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI, late, a Representative from the State of Wisconsin, the Senate stand in recess until 11 a.m. tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and at 4:59 p.m., the Senate recessed until tomorrow, Tuesday, January 24, 1984, at 11 a.m.

THURSDAY, *February 2, 1984.*

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. President, in looking forward to a new year of new challenges for the 98th Congress, it is well for us to pause at its beginning for a moment to consider the year we leave behind and, specifically, those of our colleagues the year gone by has claimed.

To date the recesses of this Congress have taken their toll of our membership. In this Chamber we have mourned the loss of Scoop Jackson, a giant of our number who first came to the Hill to serve the State of Washington more than four decades ago. Nor has death spared the other Chamber: Representative Burton of California, McDonald of Georgia, and now one of my closest friends from my own service in the House of whom I would speak here today: CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI, who represented his congressional district in Wisconsin since 1948 until his sudden and unexpected death from cardiac arrest on December 3, 1983.

Our friendship had its foundations in our common background: We both grew up in blue-collar neighborhoods, trained as schoolteachers and began our political careers as State legislators before coming to Washington. The building blocks of this friendship were many: I had enjoyed the hospitality of the people of Wisconsin in World War II as a soldier stationed at Camp McCoy. He in turn had experienced Hawaiian hospitality when he visited us as chairman of the Pacific



and Asian Affairs Subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. By virtue of this position he and I had considerable contact. He was one of the earliest of our national leaders to focus attention upon the Pacific and our emerging national interests there. While we were in the House together we worked in concert on energy and foreign trade matters as well as aspects of the sea grant program. In 1965 we were members of a congressional delegation from the United States that toured Korea, Taiwan, Vietnam and, en route back, Pakistan and Egypt. I especially remember from that trip lengthy visits we made together with President Chiang Kai Shek at his villa on Taiwan, and President Shastri of India. After coming to the Senate in 1977 it was my good fortune not to have lost touch with him. His courtesies were always offered in a generous spirit and were most appreciated.

Mr. President, Representative ZABLOCKI served our Nation with distinction and with steadfast service in the House over a period of 35 years. It was CLEM's strength that he always kept firm principles in view, recognizing inevitable change with clear insight while retaining a steady outlook on the world. For this he was not thought to be politically fashionable, at times, and his abilities were, occasionally, underestimated by those of lesser experience and stronger passions. Yet his record was consistent, leavened with the selflessness and practical judgment that marked his unpretentious, affable personality. He was a foe of Communist imperialism and supported its enemies of whatever political stripe, but he endeavored to rein in the nuclear arms race and unfailingly worked for economic aid to the Third World, and again without regard to ideological distinctions of the right or left. Under his leadership since 1977 the House Foreign Affairs Committee maintained its key role in helping to forge our foreign policy. He was not one to push himself into the limelight, nor was he one to jealously guard his leadership prerogatives; he allowed his colleagues full sway in their deliberations while he himself steered a central course, in large part behind the scenes.

Nevertheless, he zealously guarded the prerogatives of the institution he served with such dedication for so long a period. When the need was paramount his leadership was asserted—creatively, judiciously, and effectively. As a Milwaukee civics teacher he had instructed his students in the separation of

powers under our Constitution. In the years that followed he held fast to the principles he taught at that time. His bias, if it can be called that, was toward supporting the Executive's lead in foreign affairs, without regard to partisanship, but he expected the President to recognize the role of the Congress in initiatives that bore risk to peace. It was his resolution in 1970 which led to the War Powers Act, a historic piece of legislation for which he was the architect. While supportive of President Carter's foreign policy, he was quick to point out any lapse in congressional consultation. Again last year when President Reagan ignored his constitutional responsibilities in regard to the deployment of troops in a peacekeeping mission to Lebanon, he held our Commander in Chief to account. Such was the force of his calm persistence and his decent demeanor that a constitutional crisis was averted on the application of the War Powers Act.

Now that he has left us we keenly appreciate his qualities across the political spectrum. Mr. President, if ever there was a Member of Congress of whom it could be said, "He walked with Kings and never lost the common touch," it was he. The President spoke of his "great patriotism" and "wise counsel." Franklin Wallick of the United Auto Workers, noting his unassuming, straightforward manner, remarked that "his common-sense and ordinary decency will be sorely missed." Amen to that.

He once wrote to me, "As we advance in life, we acquire a keener sense of the value—and good friends."

Time has taken CLEM ZABLOCKI from us, but I, for one, will always treasure having known him and having enjoyed his friendship. His daughter, Jane Frances, and son, Joseph, can take some comfort in the fact that their great loss and deep sorrow is shared by countless friends, like myself.



## APPENDIXES





Clement J. Zablocki Memorial Outpatient  
Facility at the American Children's  
Hospital, Krakow, Poland



# Proceedings in the House

THURSDAY, *February 9, 1984.*

## H.R. 4835, CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI MEMORIAL OUTPATIENT FACILITY AT THE AMERICAN CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, KRAKOW, POLAND

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor and a pleasure to introduce today legislation authorizing funding for the Clement J. Zablocki Memorial Outpatient Facility at the American Children's Hospital in Krakow, Poland.

Clem Zablocki was responsible for the construction of the American Children's Hospital in 1964. Today it is without doubt the finest hospital in Poland. Nonetheless, both hospital authorities and American private voluntary organizations have identified an urgent need to improve the hospital's medical equipment and expand its excellent services to the Polish people with a new outpatient facility.

The legislation I am introducing accomplishes this purpose. It also furthers the late Chairman Zablocki's efforts to foster good will and humanitarian assistance between the American and Polish peoples.

Specifically, the legislation does two things. First, it authorizes the construction of this new outpatient facility, to be named after Chairman Zablocki. The cost of that construction will be paid for from excess Polish currencies held by the U.S. Government.

Second, the legislation authorizes the appropriation of \$10 million which will be used in three different ways. One, to equip and furnish the new Zablocki outpatient facility. Two, to replace and improve medical equipment in the existing hospital, much of it almost 20 years old. Three, to provide medical

supplies to various Polish hospitals and to the Polish people through American private voluntary agencies.

Mr. Speaker, one abiding determination of Clem Zablocki was to relieve the plight of everyday Poles. This legislation does that. As a living testimony to Chairman Zablocki, it strengthens the successful humanitarian efforts of the U.S. Government. In that sense it will enrich the already close bonds of friendship between the American and Polish peoples.

The legislation I am introducing has wide bipartisan support and has been favorably received by both the executive branch and the Polish Government. I urge my colleagues to support and cosponsor this legislation.

TUESDAY, March 6, 1984.

H.R. 4835, AUTHORIZING FUNDING FOR CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI MEMORIAL OUTPATIENT FACILITY IN KRAKOW, POLAND

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4835) to authorize funding for the Clement J. Zablocki Memorial Outpatient Facility at the American Children's Hospital in Krakow, Poland.

The Clerk read as follows:

HOUSE BILL 4835

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) such amounts as may be necessary of the Polish currencies held by the United States shall be available for construction of a new facility at the American Children's Hospital in Krakow, Poland, which would be known as the Clement J. Zablocki Outpatient Facility. Such currencies may be utilized without regard to the requirements of section 1306 of title 31, the United States Code, or any other provision of law.*

(b) There are authorized to be appropriated to the President \$10,000,000 of which—

(1) \$3,000,000 shall be for equipping and furnishing the Clement J. Zablocki Outpatient Facility at the American Children's Hospital in Krakow, Poland;

(2) \$3,000,000 shall be for improving medical equipment at the American Children's Hospital in Krakow, Poland; and

(3) \$4,000,000 shall be for providing medical supplies to Poland through private and voluntary agencies, including the expenses of purchasing, transporting, and distributing such supplies.

Amounts appropriated pursuant to this subsection are authorized to remain available until expended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Boner of Tennessee). Pursuant to the rule, a second is not required on this motion.

The gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Hamilton) will be recognized for 20 minutes and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Broomfield) will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Hamilton).

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4835, to authorize funding for the Clement J. Zablocki Memorial Outpatient Facility at the American Children's Hospital in Krakow, Poland.

The bill, which has the bipartisan support of 48 cosponsors, was ordered favorably reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs by a unanimous voice vote on February 29, 1984.

As my colleagues well know, Clem Zablocki was determined to relieve the plight of everyday Poles, to strengthen successful humanitarian efforts of the U.S. Government directed at the Polish people, and to enrich the bonds of friendship between the American and Polish peoples.

H.R. 4835 serves all of these laudable objectives which our late chairman skillfully advanced. Through this legislation, the man who was responsible for the construction of the original American Children's Hospital, and for its development into one of the finest hospitals in Poland, will now have a living memorial to his outstanding efforts and a posthumous expansion of those efforts.

Specifically, the legislation before each Member does two things. First, it authorizes the construction of the Clement J. Zablocki Memorial Outpatient Facility to be paid for from excess Polish currencies held by the U.S. Government.

Second, the legislation authorizes the appropriation of \$10 million, which will be used in three different ways:

One, the new Zablocki outpatient facility will be equipped and furnished with \$3 million of the total authorization figure. Included in this figure will be purchases from the United States of a number of hardware items, including tile, door-knobs, and other items that will benefit American businesses and workers.



Two, another \$3 million will replace and improve medical supplies to various Polish hospitals and to the Polish people through American private voluntary agencies.

Finally, I would point out that if Clem were with us today, he would be happy to see the wholly bipartisan cosponsorship of H.R. 4835. Democrats and Republicans across the ideological spectrum, including the ranking minority member of the committee, Mr. Broomfield, and the House minority leader, Mr. Michel, have joined in cosponsoring this legislation. The bill also has been favorably received by the administration and the Polish Government.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of H.R. 4835.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to offer my enthusiastic support for H.R. 4835, legislation to create the Clement J. Zablocki Memorial Outpatient Facility as part of the American Children's Hospital in Krakow, Poland.

It was Clem Zablocki's foresight and humanitarian concern which led to the construction of the Krakow hospital in 1964. That hospital is today the best hospital in Poland and its research and training facility are outstanding.

A plaque located in the main lobby of the hospital says in its few noble words what Clem Zablocki's effort was really all about. This is what it says:

Erected by the American people to promote the welfare and health of the children of Poland and dedicated to the enduring friendship between the people of the United States of America and Poland.

Throughout its 20 year history the hospital has more than lived up to that goal. Last year alone it served 5,000 Polish children. Another 50,000 children were treated in various outpatient programs and some 80,000 examinations were carried out by its staff.

Prior to our late chairman's death it was determined that the hospital had an urgent need to improve the hospital's medical equipment and expand its excellent services with a new outpatient facility.

That is what this legislation does. It authorizes the construction of that facility and provides that it be named in honor of Clem Zablocki. That designation and recognition will be prominently displayed on the hospital's exterior and inner lobby entrance. Above all, the facility will be the kind of living

memorial that Clem would have wanted and of which he would have approved. What better way to further Clem Zablocki's constant and determined efforts to foster good will and humanitarian assistance between the American and Polish peoples.

For all these good reasons I was honored to have introduced H.R. 4835. Appropriate to Clem's style and philosophy, I was joined in this effort by a bipartisan group of 48 cosponsors, including the distinguished ranking minority member of the Foreign Affairs Committee and Clem's good friend, Mr. Broomfield, and the House minority leader, Mr. Michel. In addition, the proposal is favorably received by the administration as well as the Polish Government.

It is therefore with deep respect to the memory of Clem Zablocki that I urge the unanimous and favorable adoption of H.R. 4835.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I strongly offer my support for this bill. This proposal authorizes funding for the Clement J. Zablocki Memorial Outpatient Facility at the American Children's Hospital in Krakow, Poland. All of us can support this noble plan for building a living memorial to the memory of Clem Zablocki, and helping the Polish people in the process.

As all of you know, Clem Zablocki was responsible for the construction of the American Children's Hospital in 1964. As the son of immigrant parents, Clem Zablocki rose to the highest levels of our Government, yet never forgot his roots and his people. He was proud of his heritage and was always mindful of those in need, both in America and in his ancestral homeland. Thanks to his vision and dedication, that hospital is one of the finest in Poland. These are difficult times in that nation, however, and the hospital desperately needs our help to upgrade its medical equipment and services.

The proposal before us can accomplish this purpose. It authorizes the construction of a new outpatient facility which will bear our late chairman's name. Excess Polish currencies held by the U.S. Government will be made available for use in the project.

The bill also authorizes funds to equip and furnish the existing facility and to provide medical supplies to the Polish people through American private voluntary agencies. This hu-

manitarian gesture during the current period of austerity in Poland will be appreciated by the Polish people, and the children of that land.

As a tribute to a great American, and as a gesture of good will to a warm people, I urge support of this legislation.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, I can think of no finer tribute to our late colleague and friend, Clem Zablocki than the prompt adoption of H.R. 4835.

Through his leadership of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Chairman Zablocki had an opportunity to fashion dozens of programs whose sole purpose was to help people around the world who were suffering. Whether it was through the provision of disaster relief, food assistance, or medical care, Clem Zablocki believed that the United States had a special obligation to bring its resources to bear on behalf of the less fortunate members of the world community. He understood that humanitarian assistance can be much more than a mere gesture, it can be a means by which the people of the United States make the values of their society manifest to the people of the world.

H.R. 4835 is in the best spirit of Clem Zablocki. The construction of a Zablocki Outpatient Facility at the American Children's Hospital in Krakow and the dispensing of needed medical supplies to other health facilities in Poland would be of incalculable assistance to the Polish people. No one was more aware of the plight of the people of Poland than Clem Zablocki and no one was more concerned about doing something to relieve that plight. He wanted the people of Poland to be aware that the American people would never forget the ties of friendship that bind us, and that we would never cease trying to mitigate, where possible, the harsh effects of the regime under which they live. What better way to signal our solidarity with the Polish people than by building and equipping a facility dedicated to healing? It is precisely the kind of approach which Clem Zablocki would have endorsed and, while his record of service in this House will be his lasting memorial, I believe that it would be an appropriate and fitting tribute.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4835 deserves an overwhelming endorsement by the Congress and I urge my colleagues to give it their support.

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this legislation which would authorize the construction of a new outpatient facility at the American Children's Hospital in Krakow, Poland, to be named in honor of our late beloved colleague, Clement J. Zablocki.

I am sure all of us who still mourn the loss of Clem Zablocki would have preferred to have considered this legislation while Clem was still with us. However, fate has worked against us and we do this as a posthumous testimonial to Clem Zablocki.

Clement Zablocki was one of our most distinguished Members with a career in this House spanning more than three decades and replete with tremendous accomplishments. Clem Zablocki was also a national leader of the Polish-American community, hailing from the great city of Milwaukee. Clem was an unwavering supporter of the right of people of Poland to be free, and grieved deeply over the course of events in that nation since the advent of martial law.

This is a simple bill in content but profound in its intent. We propose a tangible and visible symbol to honor the life and times of Clement J. Zablocki. His legacy of service and love of his fellow man will endure for years to come and the new facility named in his honor in Krakow will serve as a constant remembrance of this great man whom I was honored to call my friend and who I miss deeply.

Let us approve this bill quickly and allow work to proceed on this facility. As we do, let us pause and remember all that Clem Zablocki did for this House and this Nation. Let us in turn do something which will do justice to his memory.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Hamilton) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4835.

The question was taken; and—two-thirds having voted in favor thereof—the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

# Proceedings in the Senate

THURSDAY, *March 15, 1984.*

## S. RES. 356—ORIGINAL RESOLUTION REPORTED TO WAIVE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT

Mr. BAKER (for Mr. Percy), from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported the following original resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Budget:

### SENATE RESOLUTION 356

*Resolved*, That Pursuant to section 402(c) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the provisions of section 402(a) of such Act are waived with respect to the consideration of H.R. 4835, a bill to authorize appropriations for the funding for the Clement J. Zablocki Memorial Outpatient Facility at the American Children's Hospital in Krakow, Poland. Such a waiver is necessary to allow the authorization of \$10,000,000 in additional budget authority for fiscal year 1984 for equipping and furnishing the Outpatient Facility, for improving medical equipment at the American Children's Hospital in Krakow, Poland and for providing medical supplies to Poland through private and voluntary agencies.

Compliance with section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 was not possible by the May 15, 1983 deadline, because of the death of the honoree after May 15, 1983.

The desired authorization will not delay the appropriations process and will need to be accommodated in a supplemental appropriation.

THURSDAY, *April 5, 1984.*

## H.R. 4835, CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI MEMORIAL OUTPATIENT FACILITY

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of H.R. 4835, which is the subject of the budget waiver.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 4835) to authorize funding for the Clement J. Zablocki Memorial Outpatient Facility at the American Children's Hospital in Krakow, Poland.



The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. PERCY. Mr. President, there could be no more fitting memorial for the late Clem Zablocki than this children's outpatient medical facility in Poland. In 1964 Congressman Zablocki was instrumental in the founding of the American Children's Hospital in Krakow in Southern Poland. That hospital has since become an outstanding symbol of the friendship of the American and Polish peoples. It is widely considered the best hospital in Poland. Last year it treated 5,000 inpatients, and its outpatient programs reached many more—some 50,000 children. The hospital's outpatient facilities have long been overtaxed. The Clement J. Zablocki Memorial Outpatient Facility will fill a real need.

Construction of the outpatient facility will be financed by Polish currencies held by the United States in Poland. This memorial bill also authorizes \$10 million, of which \$3 million will be used to furnish and equip the outpatient facility. Much of that equipment will be American, benefitting American workers and industries. The same will be true of another \$3 million used to improve the medical equipment throughout the rest of the Krakow American Children's Hospital.

Finally, \$4 million is authorized to provide American drugs and medical supplies throughout Poland through private and voluntary organizations.

Mr. President, this is a memorial Clem Zablocki would have loved. It is an outstanding example of the U.S. policy of providing humanitarian aid to the Polish people through small, specific projects.

I am proud to be associated with this legislation.

The bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.



Federal Building, Milwaukee, Wis.



## Proceedings in the House

MONDAY, May 21, 1984.

### H.R. 4734, NAMING OF VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION MEDICAL CENTER AT MILWAUKEE, WIS., FOR CLEM- ENT J. ZABLOCKI

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4734) to name the Veterans' Administration Medical Center in Milwaukee, Wis., the "Clement J. Zablocki Veterans' Administration Medical Center."

The Clerk read as follows:

#### HOUSE BILL 4734

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Veterans' Administration Medical Center in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, shall after the date of the enactment of this Act be known and designated as the "Clement J. Zablocki Veterans' Administration Medical Center". Any reference to such medical center in any law, regulation, map, document, record, or other paper of the United States shall after such date be deemed to be a reference to the Clement J. Zablocki Veterans' Administration Medical Center.*

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Brooks). Pursuant to the rule, a second is not required on this motion.

The gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. Montgomery) will be recognized for 20 minutes and the gentleman from New York (Mr. Solomon) will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. Montgomery).

(Mr. Montgomery asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)



Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill (H.R. 4734).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to bring to the House a bill introduced by the distinguished dean of the Wisconsin congressional delegation, the Honorable Bob Kastenmeier and cosponsored by the entire delegation, to honor our late friend and colleague, Clement J. Zablocki. H.R. 4734 would name the VA Medical Center in Milwaukee, Wis., the "Clement J. Zablocki Veterans Administration Medical Center".

The untimely death of our friend earlier this year came as a shock to us and the people of his district. His work in this Chamber, which spanned five decades, will always be remembered.

Clem Zablocki played a major role in our foreign policy for many years. As chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Clem had the opportunity to meet and discuss world problems with most of the influential leaders in the world. He served in this most important position of leadership with distinction. But I will remember my friend for the compassion and commitment he had for the thousands of men and women who served in our military services in carrying out our foreign policy decisions throughout the world.

Mr. Zablocki never forgot the veteran. He helped establish and supported various programs during all of his 34 years in the Congress. He believed we should care for those who are sent to answer their Nation's call in time of war. When he began to establish his priorities for the expenditure of Federal funds, especially during recent years when reductions were being made in so many programs, Clem Zablocki placed veterans at the top of his list. He never wavered. Veterans knew they could count on him.

Members of the Wisconsin congressional delegation and veterans organization representatives in Wisconsin have told me

that Mr. Zablocki visited VA facilities regularly. He was there because he cared for the welfare of veterans and he made regular visits to VA facilities because he cared for employees of the agency who work diligently in behalf of veterans in need.

Yes, Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join my good friend, Bob Kastenmeier and the Wisconsin congressional delegation in support of this bill (H.R. 4734) to name the VA medical center in Milwaukee for our departed friend.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. Mica).

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4734, legislation to name the Veterans' Administration Medical Center in Milwaukee, Wis., for our late colleague, Clement J. Zablocki.

This is a fitting honor for a man who labored long and well in behalf of our Nation's veterans. He was instrumental in bringing about the construction of a new VA Medical Center in Milwaukee, and the conversion of the existing VA hospital to a domiciliary.

Clem Zablocki served in this House longer than any other Member from Wisconsin—from 1948 until his untimely death on December 3, 1983. He served on the Committee on Foreign Affairs from the 81st Congress to the 95th Congress, when he was named chairman of that committee.

The naming of the Milwaukee Veterans' Administration Medical Center for Clement J. Zablocki would not only be an appropriate tribute to our distinguished colleague, but would also serve as a reminder of his outstanding service to the veterans of this Nation. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4734.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the legislation before us today honors the late chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Clement Zablocki. I had the great privilege of serving on the committee while Clem Zablocki was chairman, and I can honestly say that to him, America has a role to play as the conscience and force of freedom around the globe. All he asked for was the privilege of playing his part in seeing to it that America did indeed fulfill that destiny.

I am just as certain that all who knew him away from his office would say that Clem Zablocki was a trusted and dear friend, a man any of us would be proud to emulate, and certainly, a true representative of the people of Wisconsin.

This House has honored Clem Zablocki in several ways since his death, but the passage of this legislation will demonstrate yet another measure of our great esteem and admiration for his accomplishments.

Mr. Speaker, Congressman Zablocki played a crucial leadership role in the construction of a new VA Medical Center in Wisconsin and in the conversion of existing VA facilities into a domiciliary center. In addition, throughout his illustrious career in this House, Clement Zablocki was consistently in the forefront of the movement to champion the American veteran.

Passage of H.R. 4734 today will represent what is, in my opinion, one of the highest honors this House can bestow upon one of its past leaders. Naming the Milwaukee VA Medical Center after Congressman Zablocki will serve as enduring testament to his leadership and vision.

I might also add, Mr. Speaker, that this legislation was unanimously approved by the Veterans' Affairs Committee, and meets all committee rules and requirements.

I urge the House to unanimously approve this legislation out of respect and in honor of a truly great American, Clement Zablocki.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the gentleman from New York (Mr. Solomon) for his interest in the subcommittee and his work on this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Kastenmeier), the dean of the Wisconsin delegation.

(Mr. Kastenmeier asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KASTENMEIER. I thank the chairman of the committee, my colleague and my friend, for yielding time to me; and I thank him, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, the gentleman from Florida, the gentleman from New York, who preceded me, and indeed the entire Veterans' Affairs Committee, for their action on H.R. 4734.

Mr. Speaker, I am delighted that the House had the opportunity today to consider H.R. 4734 which would name the Veterans' Administration Medical Center in Milwaukee, Wis., the "Clement J. Zablocki Veterans' Administration Medical Center." This bill was cosponsored by the entire Wisconsin delegation and we feel that it is an appropriate way to honor our late colleague whose abilities, intelligence, and fairness won him the respect of all his colleagues.

Clem Zablocki was instrumental in having the VA hospital in Milwaukee approved and built in the 1960's and later he helped found a new domiciliary on the grounds which was dedicated in 1979. He was the original sponsor of the legislation in the 83d and 84th Congress which drew attention to the need for a new medical facility. He worked for years with the congressional committees and executive branch to obtain approval and he insisted that it be fully modernized as its functions expanded to serve our veterans.

In addition, he worked diligently to insure that other veterans benefits would be centralized at the VA facility to make it easier to process medical, disability, and educational benefits. Prior to the centralization of these activities at the VA Center in Milwaukee, veterans had to visit the regional office for any nonmedical services.

Congressman Zablocki consistently and without hesitation supported legislation and initiatives on a national level to improve the condition of veterans. His work was honored in 1965 when he received the distinguished Silver Helmet Congressional Award from the national veterans' organization, AMVETS.

In its citation, AMVETS mentioned Zablocki's legislation to authorize construction of the Medical Center in Milwaukee and his active work toward its progress and well-being. The citation added:

The VA hospital at Wood is only one example of the Congressman's interest and efforts in behalf of veterans. He also pioneered in the establishment of nursing care and rehabilitation programs for veterans. Over the years, Congressman Zablocki has given his full support to legislation providing equitable compensation and other benefits for servicemen and veterans. In addition, there has not been an AMVET problem in which Congressman Zablocki has refused to take an interest. (Citation, Apr. 3, 1965.)

Zablocki's interest in veterans' legislation remained keen throughout his career. In the 88th Congress, he championed a

program in nursing care for disabled veterans which was enacted into law.

Congressman Zablocki also authored, cosponsored and voted on the side of veterans in countless issues throughout his 35-year career. His positions included the following:

Support of equitable pay treatment of VA physicians and dentists;

Support for continued interaction between VA hospitals and medical colleges;

Support of cost-of-living increases in compensation and pension programs;

Support for treatment of ailments attributed to agent orange;

Support for education and training for Vietnam-era veterans;

Cosponsoring of pensions for World War I veterans;

Cosponsoring of exclusion of social security benefits in calculating veterans' benefits;

Voted for increased disability benefits, home loan programs, health benefits, and counseling centers for Vietnam-era veterans;

Promoted high technology training in VA education and training programs.

Currently only 18 of the 172 VA hospitals in the United States have been named after Presidents of the United States and other distinguished individuals. I would urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4734 to include our late colleague and friend Clement J. Zablocki, in this distinguished group of Americans.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Kastenmeier) for his work with our committee on this legislation and the rest of the Wisconsin delegation.

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise in strong support of H.R. 4734 that would rename the Veterans' Administration Medical Center in Milwaukee the "Clement J. Zablocki Veterans' Administration Medical Center".

This designation is most appropriate because of Clem's overall commitment to veterans, medical care, and particularly the Veterans' Administration medical facility renamed today.



We have all had opportunities in the past 4 months to individually honor the memory of this distinguished statesman and good friend. Now, it would be a most fitting tribute for this legislative body to collectively recognize Chairman Zablocki's many contributions to his district, State, and Nation by renaming this Federal facility in his honor.

In this way future generations may share the respect and admiration we have all expressed today for this truly great American. I urge my colleagues to unanimously support this bill.

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, few of us in this Chamber today, or in the House and Senate in general, can forget Clem Zablocki. As chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee he was powerful yet self-restrained in the use of that power. He was often in the presence of great leaders but he would not have thought that he, too, was considered great by many of those world dignitaries.

As our colleague, he was a friend and a patriot, a man of sincere warmth and charm. I know I speak for many Members present and past when I say we miss his leadership and friendship.

Mr. Speaker, the bill before the House, H.R. 4734, in a small way commemorates the memory of Clem Zablocki by authorizing the naming of the VA Medical Center in Milwaukee for this distinguished American.

This bill was unanimously reported out of the Veterans' Affairs Committee and it meets all the rules of our committee. I join with our chairman, Mr. Montgomery, in support of this bill and I want to congratulate the members of the Wisconsin delegation for their efforts in behalf of their much beloved colleague.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4734. I believe the renaming of the VA Medical Center in Milwaukee after the late Representative Clement J. Zablocki is an apt tribute to a fine American.

Clem Zablocki worked for the benefit of veterans throughout his career. He was instrumental in the passage of the War Powers Resolution which reasserted the role of Congress in the formulation of foreign policy. Yet Clem maintained his ties to Milwaukee and to the people of his district, which is much

more than one can say about some politicians in national politics.

Clem Zablocki was a decent man who served everyone in the Fourth District, in Wisconsin, and in the United States for 34 years. I am happy to join with Representative Kastenmeier and the rest of the Wisconsin delegation in support of this legislation.

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to rise to speak in favor of H.R. 4734, a bill to name the Veterans' Administration Medical Center in Milwaukee the "Clement J. Zablocki Veterans' Administration Medical Center."

Congressman Zablocki aggressively supported the concerns of veterans during his tenure in the House. He was a leader in the establishment of nursing care and rehabilitation programs for veterans, and he worked diligently for the construction of the current Veterans' Administration Medical Center in Milwaukee. Congressman Zablocki worked to protect the rights of our veterans, and he strongly supported legislation providing fair compensation and other benefits for military personnel and veterans.

I feel particularly strongly about naming this facility after Clement J. Zablocki because the medical center is located in the congressional district that I currently represent, and that Clem represented for 35 years.

From its start in 1867 as one of the first old soldiers' homes in the country, the Veterans' Administration Medical Center in Milwaukee has been a leader in medical treatment for veterans. They handle cases ranging up to open heart and brain surgery, and they specialize in the treatment of female veterans. The vet center's slogan is, they have "state-of-the-art technology applied with a gentle hand."

The Veterans' Administration centers across the country show our Nation's commitment to the brave men and women who have fought and struggled so that we may remain free.

Our Nation's veterans have taken great risks, and made great sacrifices, in the service of their country. It is our duty, as a nation, to care for our veterans in anyway that is necessary.

It is with this in mind that Clement J. Zablocki fought for America's veterans throughout his long and distinguished term in Congress. It is a fitting tribute to both our Nation's veterans

and Congressman Zablocki that the Milwaukee Veterans' Administration Medical Center is renamed the "Clement J. Zablocki Veterans' Administration Medical Center."

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, it is a high honor for me to join in support of H.R. 4734, a bill to bestow an especially fitting tribute for our late and departed colleague, Clement J. Zablocki.

For 34 distinguished years, Clement Zablocki served the people of Milwaukee in the House of Representatives. In fact he served longer than any Member of Congress from the State of Wisconsin. He, of course, served with special effectiveness as chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and was instrumental in the enactment of many of the key foreign policy initiatives of this decade.

Clem Zablocki had a special relationship with the VA Center in Milwaukee. He worked diligently for the construction of the medical center and the conversion of what was then the existing Veterans' Administration hospital to a domiciliary facility. Clem earned the AMVETS Silver Helmet Congressional Award in 1965 for his work on behalf of veterans.

Much has been said in the way of spoken tributes to Clem Zablocki, but passage of a bill of this type is far more significant and meaningful. It seems especially fitting that we take this action on behalf of Clement and have the VA center in his beloved Milwaukee stand as a living symbol of this great man and American.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, we have asked unanimous support for this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. Montgomery) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4734.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## Proceedings in the Senate

THURSDAY, *February 2, 1984.*

### S. 2253, CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION MEDICAL CENTER

By Mr. KASTEN (for himself, and Mr. Proxmire):

S. 2253. A bill to name the Veterans' Administration Medical Center in Milwaukee, Wis., the "Clement J. Zablocki Veterans' Administration Medical Center"; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

#### CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION MEDICAL CENTER

Mr. KASTEN. Mr. President, today, joined by Senator Proxmire and in conjunction with our House colleagues of the Wisconsin delegation, I am introducing a bill that would honor the late Clem Zablocki, by renaming the Milwaukee Veterans' Hospital Administration Center after him.

Such an action cannot, of course, compensate us for the loss of our good friend, who served with distinction as Congressman of the Fourth Wisconsin Congressional District for nearly 35 consecutive years, and as chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee since 1977. He was truly a man of the people, whose public career was characterized by warmth, simplicity, honesty, and compassion.

As small a token as this act may be, it is still fitting and proper that we memorialize Clem in this fashion, given the great love he demonstrated for his constituency, and the care he manifested for its sons and daughters who served in the Armed Forces of the United States.

I hope that all of my colleagues will join Senator Proxmire and me in taking this opportunity to express our appreciation

and love for Clem Zablocki, and that they will help us to honor him in this small but significant way.

I ask unanimous consent that the bill be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

SENATE BILL 2253

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Veterans' Administration Medical Center in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, shall after the date of the enactment of this Act be known and designated as the "Clement J. Zablocki Veterans' Administration Medical Center." Any reference to such medical center in any law, regulation, map, document, record, or other paper of the United States shall after such date be deemed to be a reference to the Clement J. Zablocki Veterans' Administration Medical Center.*

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I am pleased to join my colleague from Wisconsin (Mr. Kasten) today in introducing a bill to name the Veterans' Administration medical center in Milwaukee, Wis., the Clement J. Zablocki Veterans' Administration Medical Center.

This is a small but fitting tribute to the 35-year career of a great legislator and my personal friend, Clem Zablocki.

It is fitting because in every sense of the word, Clem Zablocki was a patriot. His dedication to serving his country earned him the respect of his constituents, his colleagues and of Government officials around the world.

As chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Clem Zablocki was an able negotiator in foreign policy who sought balance during his tenure, and who sought bipartisan solutions to problems facing our country and the world. He favored a strong defense posture, but also was a leading proponent of the nuclear freeze resolution. He crafted the War Powers Resolution 10 years ago, but also supported a strong Presidency and a consistent U.S. foreign policy.

Congressman Zablocki was an unassuming legislator who never allowed the arrogance of power to affect his quiet method of consensus building. He effectively chose to work behind the scenes, and was a confidant of Presidents, Secretaries of State, and foreign leaders worldwide. Few of us will serve with greater distinction than our departed friend.



As a person, Clem was full of warmth and accommodation. His devotion to his church and his family sets an example which all of us can admire.

We will miss his wisdom, his skill, and his great contributions to our country.

I hope the Senate will see fit to pass this bill as a final tribute to one of the outstanding legislators of our time.

Wake Service Held in Washington, D.C.,  
Dec. 5, 1983



WAKE SERVICE FOR THE HONORABLE CLEMENT J.  
ZABLOCKI, HELD IN WASHINGTON, D.C., DEC. 5, 1983

*Greeting.*—Psalm 23.

*Ant.*

I

The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want.  
In verdant pastures He gives me repose;  
Beside restful waters He leads me;  
He refreshes my soul.  
He guides me in right paths  
for His name's sake.  
Even though I walk in the dark valley  
I fear no evil; for You are at my side  
With Your rod and Your staff  
that give me courage.

II

You spread the table before me  
in the sight of my foes;  
You anoint my head with oil;  
my cup overflows.  
Only goodness and kindness follow me  
all the days of my life;  
And I shall dwell in the house of the Lord  
for years to come.

*Prayer.*—Psalm 121.

*Ant.*

I

I lift up my eyes toward the mountains;  
whence shall help come to me?  
My help is from the Lord,  
who made heaven and earth.

II

May He not suffer your foot to slip;  
may He slumber not who guards you;

Indeed He neither slumbers nor sleeps,  
the guardian of Israel.

III

The Lord is your guardian; the Lord is your shade;  
He is beside you at your right hand.  
The sun shall not harm you by day,  
nor the moon by night.  
The Lord will guard you from all evil;  
He will guard your life.  
The Lord will guard your coming and your going,  
both now and forever.

*Reading.*—John 16:20-22:

“I tell you truly:  
you will weep and mourn  
While the world rejoices;  
you will grieve for a time,  
But your grief will be turned into joy.  
  
When a woman is in labor  
she is sad that her time has come.  
When she has borne her child,  
she no longer remembers her pain  
For joy that a man has been born into  
the world.  
  
In the same way, you are sad for a time,  
but I shall see you again;  
Then your hearts will rejoice  
with a joy no one can take from you.”

*General intercessions.*—Response: Lord, hear our prayer.

*Closing prayer.*



Memorial Services Held in Washington,  
D.C., Dec. 6, 1983 and Milwaukee,  
Wis., Dec. 8, 1983



## MEMORIAL SERVICES HELD IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mass of the Resurrection, in Memory of the Honorable  
Clement J. Zablocki, 1912-83

THE SHRINE OF THE MOST BLESSED SACRAMENT,  
December 6, 1983.

*Ave Maria.*—Schubert.

*Be Not Afraid.*—Dufford.

*Prayer of welcome at the church entrance.*

Opening prayer.

*Liturgy of the Word:*

First reading: Wisdom 3:1-9, Pat Spalatin.

Psalm response: On Eagles' Wings, Joncas.

And He will raise you up on eagles' wings

Bear you on the breath of dawn

Make you to shine like the sun

And hold you in the palm of His hand.

Second reading: Romans 6:3-9, Jane Berdes.

Gospel: John 14:1-6.

Homily: Rev. Msgr. Thomas M. Duffy, Pastor.

### HIS GREATNESS LAY IN HIS SIMPLICITY

When we think of those extraordinary men and women who have been saints and who were embroiled in the politics of their times, we usually think of heroic figures. One thinks almost immediately of St. Thomas More whose life and times with Henry the Eighth was so magnificently portrayed in Robert Bolt's play, later a film, "A Man for All Seasons." One could mention too St. Catherine of Siena, a woman far ahead of her times, who after persuading Pope Gregory XI to abandon his stay at Avignon and return to Rome, spent her energies with kings and queens of Europe in upholding the cause of Pope Urban VI. The man we honor today at this Mass of the Resurrection would be embarrassed if we were to speak of his religious life and its effect on his political career in heroic terms. That is not to say that his deep religious faith did not influence markedly his public and private life.

His religious heritage was a gift he treasured. The fundamental belief of that heritage, Christ's resurrection and His call to share in that resurrection, lent a perspective to every aspect of the Congressman's life. That heritage, it must be said, came to him by way of his Polish parents. The world today has come

to appreciate how a religious heritage can provide an indomitable courage not only for an individual but for a nation as well. Congressman Zablocki was justly proud of his family's origins in a country that has given us in a single generation Pope John Paul II and Lech Walesa, two of the world's most dominant leaders of the present day. It was that heritage of faith that was so richly a part of his life.

There is no question that his religious faith influenced his career and profession as a Congressman and as the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives. The obvious influence was in terms of his integrity and honesty. I do not think the Congressman thought of his work in politics in terms of sanctity, yet the way he pursued his task was not without the elements of sanctity. For surely included among the ingredients of sanctity is doing what one is supposed to do with honesty and integrity.

But there was in Congressman Zablocki's life a religious quality more striking. He was able to maintain the simplicity of the gospels, while at the same time occupying a remarkably powerful position in the foreign policy formulation process of one of the two great superpowers of our day. Yet, he never lost a sense of the simplicity that marked His Master the Lord Jesus, who said "Learn of me for I am meek and humble of heart." I need not add that this simplicity was in no way to be equated with weakness. That same Lord Jesus was the one who stood face to face before Pilate and with steellike courage reminded the Roman Procurator from whence came all power. It was that same kind of simplicity rooted in strength that was so striking in Clement Zablocki.

The Congressman rose from a high school civics teacher and organ player to a position of unique power but he remained to the end a simple and lovable man. That feat, indeed, if it is not heroic, touches on greatness.

That simplicity showed itself in a variety of ways, most forcefully with his family in his fidelity to his beloved wife Blanche, his deep affection for Joseph, his son, and Jane, his daughter, and for his brothers and sister and in his fidelity to his friends. By friends I must include his staff people. Nowhere was all this more evident than at his annual party at Little Christmas, Epiphany, when he and his family would entertain staff people, journalists, neighbors, visitors from Milwaukee, and others. There was always his own kielbasa, made with his housekeeper, Mary. The priests here look back somewhat with awe when they remember that the one who produced their keilbasa at Christmas was also the architect of the War Powers Act.

He indeed could be an example for those who acquire high position in church and state and who find their lowly origins an embarrassment.

The simplicity of which I speak had its effects in his professional life in a more subtle way. For, it resulted in an enviable security that, in turn, enabled him to rise above personal prerogatives. (Members of Congress here today appreciate this attribute.) Richard Pearson described this characteristic in his article last Sunday when he wrote: "Unlike many House committee chairmen who are jealous of their prerogatives, Mr. Zablocki granted power and freedom of his subcommittee chairmen \* \* \* while he generally chose the more traditional course of quietly building consensus."

In the last 24 hours of his life he demonstrated how this simplicity of life was present with his attention to the weighty duties of his role as chairman.

He spent part of that period stringing Christmas lights for his annual Christmas party and a bit later worked with his staff in preparation for his meeting with Israeli's Prime Minister, Yitzhak Shamir. Though he worked with Popes and Presidents, Prime Ministers and Ambassadors, Senators and Generals, he remained to the end a simple, lovable man.

This morning in his parish church of Blessed Sacrament in Washington (he retained an allegiance to another church by the same name in Milwaukee), we tender our last farewell to this simple, lovable man in the setting of the ancient Liturgy that was so clear to his heart. As he leaves, we pray that he will be blessed with the peace he worked so tirelessly to achieve in his political life. Yet his peace now will be the peace the world cannot give in the company of His Risen Savior the Lord Jesus Christ.

*General intercessions.*—Dr. James Ford, Chaplain, U.S. House of Representatives.

Response: Lord, hear our prayer.

*Offertory presentation.*—Joseph and Jane Zablocki.

*Hosea.*—Norbet, arr. Young.

*Liturgy of the Eucharist:*

Preparation of the Gifts.

*Holy, Holy.*—Vermulst.

Eucharistic prayer III.

*Memorial acclamation:*

Dying You destroyed our death;

Rising you restored our life;

Lord Jesus, come in glory.

The Lord's Prayer.

*Lamb of God.*—Vermulst.

Communion.

*Peace Prayer of St. Francis.*—Temple.

Make me a channel of Your peace.

Where there is hatred, let me bring Your love.

Where there is injury, Your pardon, Lord.

And where there's doubt, true faith in You.

Make me a channel of Your peace.

Where there's despair in life, let me bring hope.

Where there is darkness only light.

And where there's sadness ever joy.

O Master, grant that I may never seek

So much to be consoled as to console.

To be understood as to understand.

To be loved, as to love, with all my soul.

Make a channel of Your peace.

It is in pardoning that we are pardoned.

In giving of ourselves that we receive.

And in dying that we're born to eternal life.



*Panis Angelicus.*—Franck.

*Letter from His Eminence Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, Vatican Secretary of State, on behalf of Pope John Paul II.*—Rev. Blase Cupich of The Apostolic Delegation.

*Recessional: Resurrection song.*—Beethoven.

I

Sing with all the sons of glory, sing the  
Resurrection song!  
Death and sorrow, earth's dark story, to  
the former days belong.  
All around the clouds are breaking, soon the  
storms of time shall cease;  
In God's likeness, man awaking, knows the  
everlasting peace.

II

O what glory, far exceeding all that  
eye has yet perceived!  
Holiest hearts for ages pleading, never  
that full joy conceived.  
God had promised, Christ prepares it,  
There on high our welcome waits:  
Every humble spirit share it,  
Christ has passed th' eternal gates.

III

Life eternal! Heaven rejoices: Jesus lives  
who once was dead;  
Join O man, the deathless voices;  
Child of God, lift up thy head!  
Patriarchs from the distant ages, saints  
all longing for their heaven, prophets,  
Psalamists, seers, and sages;  
All await the glory given.

*Organist.*—Jeremy Young.

*Cantor.*—Jo Ann Stefano Young.

## MEMORIAL SERVICES HELD IN MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Mass of the Resurrection, in Memory of the Honorable  
Clement J. Zablocki, 1912-83

BLESSED SACRAMENT CHURCH,  
*December 8, 1983.*

### Preludes:

*Eternal Father.*—By Frank Pallma; Blessed Sacrament Choir.

*The Lord is My Shepherd.*—By Sr. M. Theophane; Alverno Chamber Singers.

*Prayer of welcome at the church entrance.*

### Entrance song:

*Bless The Lord, My Soul.*—By J. S. Bach; arranged by Hal Hopson; Blessed Sacrament Choir.

### Liturgy of the Word:

*First reading: Wisdom 3:1-9.*—John Zablocki.

#### A READING FROM THE BOOK OF WISDOM

The souls of the just are in the hand of God,  
and no torment shall touch them.

They seemed, in the view of the foolish, to be dead;  
and their passing away was thought an affliction  
and their going forth from us, utter destruction.

But they are in peace.

For if before men, indeed, they be punished,  
yet is their hope full of immortality;

Chastised a little, they shall be greatly blessed,  
because God tried them  
and found them worthy of himself.

As gold in the furnace, He proved them,  
and as sacrificial offerings He took them to himself.

In the time of their visitation they shall shine,  
and shall dart about as sparks through stubble;

They shall judge nations and rule over peoples,  
and the Lord shall be their King forever.

Those who trust in Him shall understand truth,  
and the faithful shall abide with Him in love:

Because grace and mercy are with His holy ones,  
and His care is with his elect.

This is the Word of the Lord.

All: Thanks be to God.

Responsorial Psalm, Ps. 23:1-3, 3-4, 5, 6.

R. Though I walk in the valley of darkness, I fear no evil, for You are with me.

All repeat: R. Though I walk in the valley of darkness, I fear no evil, for You are with me.

The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want.

In verdant pastures He gives me repose;

Beside restful waters He leads me; He refreshes my soul.

R. Though I walk in the valley of darkness, I fear no evil, for You are with me.

He guides me in right paths for His name's sake.

Even though I walk in the dark valley I fear no evil; for You are at my side; with Your rod and Your staff that give me courage.

R. Though I walk in the valley of darkness, I fear no evil, for You are with me.

You spread the table before me in the sight of my foes; You anoint my head with oil; my cup overflows.

R. Though I walk in the valley of darkness, I fear no evil, for You are with me.

Only goodness and kindness follow me all the days of my life; and I shall dwell in the house of the Lord for years to come.

R. Though I walk in the valley of darkness, I fear no evil, for You are with me.

*Second reading: Romans 6:3-9.—Judy Schiera.*

#### A READING FROM THE LETTER OF PAUL TO THE ROMANS

Are you not aware that we who were baptized into Christ Jesus were baptized into His death? Through baptism into His death we were buried with Him so that, just as Christ was raised from the dead by the glory of the Father, we too might live a new life.

If we have been united with Him through likeness to His death, so shall we be through a like resurrection. This we know: our old self was crucified with Him so that the sinful body might be destroyed and we might be slaves to sin no longer. A man who is dead has been freed from sin. If we have died with Christ, we believe that we are also to live with Him. We know that Christ, once raised from the dead, will never die again; death has no more power over Him.

This is the Word of the Lord.

All: Thanks be to God.

*Alleluia and Gospel verse.—Congregation.*

Alleluia. *R. Alleluia.* Happy are those who have died in the Lord; let them rest from their labors for their good deeds go with them. *R.*

*Gospel.—John 14:1-6.—Deacon Richard Flynn.*

THERE ARE MANY ROOMS IN MY FATHER'S HOUSE

(A reading from the holy gospel according to John)

Jesus said to his disciples:

“Do not let your hearts be troubled. Have faith in God and faith in Me.

In my Father's house there are many dwelling places; otherwise, how could I have told you that I was going to prepare a place for you?

I am indeed going to prepare a place for you, and then I shall come back to take you with Me, that where I am you also may be.

You know the way that leads where I go.”

“Lord,” said Thomas, “we do not know where You are going. How can we know the way?”

Jesus told him:

“I am the way, and the truth, and the life; no one comes to the Father but through Me.”

This is the Gospel of the Lord.

All: Praise to you, Lord Jesus Christ.

*Homily.—Rev. Eldred B. Lesniewski, Pastor.*

Most Reverend Archbishop Weakland, Archbishop of Milwaukee, Most Reverend Cousins, former Archbishop of Milwaukee, Bishop Brust and Bishop Sklba, Auxiliary Bishops of Milwaukee, Rev. Dr. James Ford, Chaplain of the House of Representatives, the Honorable Tip O'Neill, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Members of Congress, representatives of the Diplomatic Corps from Washington, D.C., Jane and Joseph Zablocki, children of the late Congressman, his brothers and sisters, Mrs. Wozinski, his dear aunt, Monsignors and Fathers, the Governor of Wisconsin, his honor, the mayor of Milwaukee, distinguished guests, members of the Congressman's staff from Washington and Milwaukee, relatives and friends, and members of Blessed Sacrament Church. Niech bedzie pochwalony Jezus Chrystus.

My dear friends in Christ, Polish people have a way of living their religion. As our Holy Father did when he accepted his election as Pope, his first words were praise to his God, and every good Catholic like Clem wants to live that kind of life. With a heavy heart we prepared for the celebration of this funeral. Perhaps the sentiments we feel were best portrayed in the paper this morning—a simple drawing on the editorial page showing Lincoln Avenue, and outside a bakery on its door the morning paper with the headline, “Zablocki's Funeral Today”, and in the window a sign—“Closed because of a death in the family”.

My dear friends, that is how many of us have regarded Clem Zablocki, a friend of the family of so many families because he visited so many people, because he knew so many people, because he helped so many people, and with tears in the street today we mourn his passing.

One of our local news commentators said that Clem was a contradiction as a Congressman—unassuming but very powerful. Devoted to the lively arts as he said, of discussion, of compromise, and of conviction. He was a statesman and a citizen first, a politician next. Another writer described him as the most decent man in politics, which, of course, by inference makes some of you colleagues here rather indecent.

I know that your respect for him was genuine and we were happy that he was a member of our parish, but he was no stranger to God. Where he lies in state now is where he received the body of the Lord and where he drank from the cup. He was one of the parish when he came to Milwaukee, and there was no special privilege, no oblation—he was one of us.

He received a special distinction from our Holy Father, being named a Knight of St. Gregory. I know that he was very, very proud of that, but he had known the Pope some years before when he took leadership to build the children's hospital in Poland. At that time the Pope was called Cardinal Wojtyla and presented him with a gold medal. Polish Americans and all of us Southsiders take great pride in having had Clem as our Congressman, and I think after communion after we sing the communion meditation, *Serdeczna Matko*, I would like all the Polish speaking people here to sing it as Clem would have sung it—to sing it with all your heart—and if tears come, let your tears be mixed with your song.

Today the church celebrates the feast of the Immaculate Conception and the bishops of the Council of Baltimore decreed that Mary would be a special patroness of America under the title of the "Immaculate Conception". So as Catholics today and Americans and some of us Polish descent carrying our culture with us which is highly allied with devotion to the blessed Mother of God, we celebrate Clem's funeral in this beautiful setting.

I have known Mr. Zablocki over the years I guess more in terms of using him as an advocate for the many causes I represented from time to time, but whether I was looking for help with some particular legislation, particularly in social welfare issues, whether I was interested in education, private or public education, or whether I represented the National Association of Social Workers, many people would say as I do that when you went to see him you would have thought he had nothing else to do because he devoted all his time and attention to you.

But what pleased me most was the first day he came here after I became pastor of Blessed Sacrament Church when he simply said, "Welcome Father Pastor!" I hadn't had the title of Pastor before and we Polish Americans have a way of saying "Father Pastor" with the greatest respect, and from Clem that was a really fine tribute.

I spoke with him in October when he dropped in at our Holy Name Smoker as he always did here and elsewhere, and as we were decrying the fact that none of us had won anything on the raffle, the raffle, of course, was fully licensed by the State of Wisconsin, our conversation turned for a moment to politics and I asked him, "Who are you going to support as the Democratic candidate for the Presidential election?" I hope no one loses his teeth at this, but he said John Glenn. And I don't know if he was prophetic or not, but Clem always gave an honest answer, and I am sure that at least that night that was his honest conviction.



One of the local writers said that Clem was as much at home among us little people as he was among the kings and princes of the world. He could hold a plate of caviar or a plate of kielbasa with everyone. Some of you may not know some of its reference but caviar is a kind of trashy food people eat and kielbasa is a food of the gods.

Remember the words of Kipling, "If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue, or walk with kings nor lose the common touch", that was Clem Zablocki.

My friends, we must learn something from this encounter with death. God has touched our lives when he called the Congressman back to himself. An encounter with death is in fact an encounter with God. The loss of things we would be doing this afternoon, other things than thinking about death, but God has touched our lives, and he has called Clem back to himself. He brought him into existence by the fact of His will and then last Saturday He called him back home. Some people say, "What a shame," but in this liturgy we sing of how the sadness of death gives way to the bright promise of eternity. And going home is not a bad idea after you have served God and your countrymen as long and as well as Clem. We must learn from this that we too will follow him. We must learn that we cannot continue to store up temporal treasures which we are going to keep back—when your hearse takes you to the cemetery there's not going to be a U-Haul behind it. Everything you're saving for the future—all your investments, the things you treasure, everything left behind! The soul travels alone. So if we're talking about treasures, the things we ought to treasure most are the things which will be the jewels of our crown in heaven, things like love for neighbor, compassion, virtue of any kind—those are the things which will last forever. Everything else stays behind.

So when we commemorate the passing of a good man we must reflect on how he met his encounter with God, and how he earned his salvation. The poet writes, "Out of the strain of the doing into the peace of the done. Out of the thirst of pursuing into the rapture of won. Out of pale dust into dawn. Out of all wrong into rightness, we from these fields shall be gone." Nay, say the Saints not gone, but come into eternity's harvest home!

In 1965, I received a little package from Mr. Zablocki in the mail and it contained a little booklet which I am sure he got free from the Government Printing Office—that's one way politicians have of making friends. It is a booklet I will always treasure—there is a prayer offered by the chaplain, the Reverend Peter Marshall, at the opening of the daily session of the Senate of the United States during the 80th and 81st Congresses. Now those go back to 1947 and 1949, but I have used these prayers again and again in invocations and other short talks for quite a long time, and every time I open that book I think of Clem. It was a nice thing for him to do. So I thought today at his funeral Mass I would turn again to Rev. Peter Marshall and read one of the prayers he gave before the U.S. Senate on Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1948. Stay with me as I pray these words: "Our Father, as we remember the great men who by their trust in Thee helped to give this Nation its glorious heritage, we honor them best when we follow their good example. Give to America and its leaders the old-fashioned simplicity of faith, the old-fashioned honesty and the old-fashioned love of country that sought to give rather than to get. Help us acknowledge our dependence upon the patience that forgives our failures, the truth that in-

dicts our compromise and our hypocrisy. We ask Thee not for tasks more suited for our strengths but for strengths more suited to our tasks. May we so live that the sacrifices that have been made for our liberty shall not have been in vain."

In the words of our forefathers, "Wieczny odpoczynek racz, mu dac Panie, a swiatlosc wiekuista niechaj mu swieci. Dobry Jezus, a nasz panie, daj mu wieczne spoczywanie."

*Tribute.*—Hon. Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives.

Reverend clergy, members of the Zablocki family, Mr. Mayor, my colleagues in Congress, friends and neighbors of Clem Zablocki.

Clem Zablocki was my friend. We served together in the House for nearly 30 years. We worked together in the leadership of the House for nearly 10 years. We saw the country change and we saw the House change. The House is a very different institution now than it was when Clem and I started out in Congress. But in one respect it is the same and that it is a very personal institution where Members judge each other not on the basis of what they say, but rather on the basis of what they do; where trust and respect does not come with the office but is earned over time through hard work and a reputation for truthfulness.

Clem had the trust and respect of his fellow Members. He had it because he was honest, fair and knowledgeable. He loved his country, his family, and his church. He treated everyone he met with courtesy and patience. As his responsibilities grew during his years in Congress, increased power and prestige did not change him, it just made him busier.

He worked hard on the Nation's business. He sought consensus rather than confrontation and bipartisanship rather than partisanship. As chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee he chose to guide rather than push, to convince rather than to dictate, and to reward others rather than take credit for himself.

He secured the passage of landmark legislation such as the War Powers Resolution and the Case-Zablocki act. With this legislation he helped restore the balance in foreign affairs between the President and Congress that the Constitution mandated.

Clem's passing comes at a time when we need him, a time of crisis in international affairs. His wise counsel and experienced leadership will be sorely missed. He observed here in Milwaukee a few years ago that the 1980's would be a "dangerous" and "unstable" period for the world. And consequently as a Nation we should try to influence events rather than try to control them. We all wish that Clem was still here to help us influence those events on behalf of the cause of peace and justice in the world.

As Speaker when I recognize a Member to address the House I refer to him as "the gentleman." Over the years I recognized Clem as "the gentleman from Wisconsin" for remarks hundreds of times. I recognized him for the last time 3 weeks ago at the end of the session. It is hard to believe that he no longer will address the House, meet with his constituents, or celebrate with his family and friends.

Yet while his voice is silent, his memory is fresh and strong among us. His accomplishments are evident in our lawbooks and apparent in the streets and neighborhoods of Milwaukee. But most of all his sense of humor and his spirit of generosity lives on in the hearts and minds of all of us here today. In the

way we say it in Congress, it's now "sine die for you, Clem, until we meet another day, God be with you."

*General intercessions.*—Dr. James Ford, Chaplain, U.S. House of Representatives.

God, the Almighty Father, raised Christ, His Son from the dead with confidence we ask Him to save His people living and dead.

Our brother, Clem, was given this promise of eternal life in Baptism. Lord, give him communion with Your saints forever. We pray, Lord hear our prayer.

Clem ate the bread of eternal life, the body of Christ. Raise him up, Lord, at the last day. We pray, Lord, hear our prayer.

We pray for his wife, the late Blanche Zablocki, the parents of both Clem and Blanche, for our brothers and sisters, our relatives, for all who are close to us and good to us. Lord, give them the reward of their goodness. We pray, Lord hear our prayer.

Lord, we pray for those who suffer from poverty, sickness, and sorrow in this life, that you may give them the gift of accepting all troubles and union with Jesus. We pray, Lord hear our prayer.

Lord, we pray for peace in all parts of the world, a goal that was dear to the heart of our brother, Clem. We pray, Lord hear our prayer.

We pray for all who have gathered here to worship in faith, Lord, make us one in your kingdom. We pray, Lord hear our prayer.

Lord, hear our prayers for our dead brothers and sisters, forgive them from their sins and bring them to the fullness of Your salvation. We ask this through Christ, our Lord. Amen.

*Offertory presentation.*—Joseph and Jane Zablocki, "There Is A Wideness In God's Mercy".

*American Hymntune.*—Alverno Chamber Singers.

*Liturgy of the Eucharist:*

Preparation of the Gifts.

*Holy, Holy, Holy.*—Congregation.

Holy, Holy, Holy Lord, God of power and might, heaven and earth are full of Your glory. Hosanna in the highest. Blessed is he who comes in the name of the Lord. Hosanna in the highest.

Eucharist prayer.

*Memorial acclamation.*—Congregation.

Keep in mind that Jesus Christ has died for us and is risen from the dead. He is our saving Lord, He is joy for all ages.

*Great Amen.*—Congregation.

*The Lord's Prayer.*—Congregation.

*Lamb of God.*—Blessed Sacrament Choir.

*Communion:*

*Only A Shadow.*—By Rev. Carey Landry, Blessed Sacrament Choir.

*Be Not Afraid.*—By Rev. Bob Dufford, S.J., Blessed Sacrament Choir.

*Meditation:*

*Serdeczna Matko.*—Polish hymn, Blessed Sacrament Choir.

*Letter from His Eminence Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, Vatican Secretary of State, on behalf of Pope John Paul II.*—Most Rev. Rembert G. Weakland, O.S.B. Archbishop of Milwaukee:

The Holy Father is saddened to learn of the death of Representative Clement Zablocki and he shares the sorrow of those Americans who experience the loss of an outstanding fellow citizen and national leader. His Holiness expresses his deep condolences to the entire Zablocki family and he gives the assurance of his prayers for the eternal repose of the Congressman's soul, asking the Lord of Light to grant him the joy and peace of happiness in God's kingdom.

In the love of Christ our Risen Savior the Holy Father imparts his Apostolic Blessing to all who mourn in Christian hope.

*Recessional:*

*May the Angels Lead You Into Paradise.*—By Howard Hughes; Alverno Chamber Singers.

*America the Beautiful.*—Congregation and Choirs:

#### AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL

O beautiful for spacious skies,  
For amber waves of grain,  
For purple mountain majesties  
Above the fruited plain!  
America! America!  
God shed his grace on thee,  
And crown thy good with brotherhood  
From sea to shining sea.

O beautiful for pilgrim feet,  
Whose stern, impassioned stress  
A thoroughfare for freedom beat  
Across the wilderness!  
America! America!  
God mend thine every flaw,  
Confirm thy soul in self-control,  
Thy liberty in law.

*Blessed Sacrament Church Organist and Choir Director.*—Rhoda Skalecki.

*Alverno College Singers, Director.*—Sr. M. Theophane.

#### PRAYER OF ST. FRANCIS OF ASSISI

Lord, make me an instrument of Thy peace; where there is hatred, let me sow love; where there is injury, pardon; where there is doubt, faith; where there is despair, hope; where there is darkness, light; and where there is sadness, joy.

O Divine Master, grant that I may not so much seek to be consoled as to console; to be understood as to understand; to be loved, as to love: for it is in giving that we receive, it is in pardoning that we are pardoned, and it is in dying that we are born to eternal life.

Treasured prayer of Clem and Blanche Zablocki.





Newspaper and Television Tributes to  
Clement J. Zablocki



# Newspaper and Television Tributes

[From the Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel, Dec. 3, 1983]

“CLEM” TOOK SOUTH SIDE TO CAPITOL

(By William Janz)

For many, his unsophistication has been his charm; in his own way, he set a style.

The style is part South 16th Street, part Kosciuszko Park, part Pulaski High, part St. Josaphat, part Federation Hall, part Goldmann's, part St. Stanislaus, part Polish National Alliance. And all Clement J. Zablocki, who took his heritage with him 35 years ago when he went to that Congress that holds its meetings in Washington. Zablocki's heritage is the South Side.

For the politically glib, the allegedly astute, the pretty people of politics, Clem has always been at the other end of the viaduct. A hard worker, he looks like a blue-collar worker in a white-collar shirt. He is without flash or roar and he has never left any fancy dance steps in the spotlight.

*The phone was ringing.*

Zablocki can talk about foreign affairs or blood soup. Clem, as his friends call him, made good *czarnina*. Blood soup. Wait. Don't call it that.

“I should't call it that,” Judy Schiera, his home secretary, said. “Call it duck soup.”

Czarnina is a traditional Polish dish that some of the more delicate inhabitants of this planet won't eat if you tell them what's in it besides prunes and raisins and dried fruit and maybe a little wine.

*The phone was ringing.*

Zablocki can talk about war powers or crock pickles. He makes good crock pickles.

“In the summertime, he'd be at the West Allis green market,” Schiera said. “He was always taking back pickles and dill to Washington. He makes good crock pickles. If he shares them with you, you're lucky.”

He likes his politics and his kitchen.

“Sometimes we're waiting for him when he's in town,” Schiera said, “and when he shows up we say, ‘Where were you?’ Buying candy raisins at Goldmann's to take back to the staff in Washington.”

For Schiera, he is a fatherly, always-saying-please, never-a-boss, never-call-you-on-the-carpet, thank-you man. She added, smiling, “he even lets us have a few raisins.”

And if you can't find this 71-year-old Democrat speaking at this church or that church, in this hall or that hall, on this program or that program, and he isn't cornering the candy raisin market, you might find him at Meurer's Delicatessen with a little liver sausage and onions on rye bread.

"He is such a character," Schiera said.

*The phone was ringing.*

Schiera spoke with Zablocki by telephone Monday. He had been cooking again. Something called Thanksgiving dinner.

"He said his turkey turned out fantastic," Schiera said. "He was real relaxed. Working on a case for a constituent. For a veteran. He was handling it personally."

Schiera mentioned her daughter, Sally, 7, who once thought of Zablocki as Congressman No-No. That's because years ago Schiera repeatedly used that short, hyphenated negative when addressing her daughter, who was addressing several artful objects in the home of a Zablocki relative.

"He started teasing her and since then he always asks about Miss No-No," Schiera said.

*The phone was ringing.*

The other night Sally was doing her homework. Sally wrote that she wanted to be a teacher or a liquor salesman, like her father, both admirable ambitions.

However, she said she no longer wanted to be a home secretary like her mother because she "didn't want her boss to die," Schiera said.

"I told her we're all praying for him."

"I'm praying," Sally said.

One of the nice men of politics had a heart attack the other day. He still was unconscious and in critical condition Friday. Since he was stricken, the phone has been ringing at 4302 West Forest Home Avenue, which is Zablocki's headquarters on the South Side.

"The phone is constant," Schiera said. "People saying they're sorry. Praying for him. They're walking in here in tears."

Zablocki's name isn't on a street sign; it isn't on a building and a park isn't named after him. But south of the Menomonee Valley, the name Zablocki is as familiar as Mitchell Street.



[From the Washington (D.C.) Post, Dec. 4, 1983]

#### REPRESENTATIVE ZABLOCKI, 71, DIES; DRAFTED WAR POWERS ACT

(By Richard Pearson)

Representative Clement J. Zablocki, 71, a Wisconsin Democrat who had been chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee since 1977 and a Member of the House of Representatives since 1949, died of cardiac arrest yesterday at Capitol Hill Hospital. He was stricken November 30, and never regained consciousness.

Mr. Zablocki was best known as the sponsor of the 1973 War Powers Act and for his recent support for an American-Soviet freeze on nuclear weapons.



He also helped negotiate the compromise between the legislative and executive branches involving the War Powers Act and the stationing of marines in Lebanon as part of an international peacekeeping force.

As chairman of Foreign Affairs' Pacific and Asian Affairs Subcommittee in the 1960's, he strongly backed the U.S. effort in the Vietnam war and opposed attempts by some Members of Congress to deny funds for the conflict. This record and his support for authoritarian governments in Taiwan and South Korea provoked the wrath of some powerful colleagues.

In 1977, after 18 years as the number two member of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Zablocki was in line to take the chairmanship when he was challenged by Benjamin S. Rosenthal of New York. Rosenthal questioned Mr. Zablocki's ability and his loyalty, citing his voting record on Vietnam and his ties to Taiwan and South Korea.

The Congressman from Milwaukee replied that he was under attack not for his views on Vietnam but for what some perceived as his lukewarm friendship for Israel. The House Democratic Caucus chose him as chairman of the committee by a vote of 182 to 72.

During the Carter administration, he supported the President's controversial sale of AWACs reconnaissance planes to Saudi Arabia and his China policy and foreign aid program. But he was critical of the absence of any consultation between Congress and the President before the April 1980 attempt to rescue hostages in Iran.

Since Ronald Reagan became President, Representative Zablocki generally steered a middle course in responding to administration initiatives. He supported the President—and opposed many in his own party—when he favored continued aid to El Salvador. But he also favored aid to the third world in general at a time when the administration was seeking to cut these funds.

Reagan issued a statement yesterday saying Mr. Zablocki had "served his constituency and his country with dedication and integrity \* \* \*. He was an American of great patriotism who could always put country ahead of politics. I will miss his wise counsel."

House Speaker Thomas P. (Tip) O'Neill (D.-Mass.) called him an architect of the War Powers Act who had tried to strengthen the role of the House in foreign affairs.

In his work, Mr. Zablocki tended to avoid the limelight. In fact, the committee he headed is less visible than the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. It is the Senate that ratifies treaties and confirms the appointment of ambassadors and senior officials in the executive branch, and it has traditionally taken a stronger lead in foreign policy than the House.

Unlike many House committee chairmen who are jealous of their prerogatives, Mr. Zablocki granted power and freedom to his subcommittee chairmen. They and the younger and more articulate members of the committee often took controversial stands and led floor fights. Their chairman, a centrist by temperament, generally chose the more traditional course of quietly building a consensus.

Two exceptions to this were the War Powers Act and the nuclear freeze. In 1970, when he first proposed what became the War Powers Act, the measure was simply a resolution calling upon the President to inform Congress, "when-ever feasible," before sending troops overseas. It died in the Senate. Three

years later, it became law despite the veto of Richard M. Nixon, who was deeply embroiled in the fight to save his Presidency from the Watergate scandals.

Last year, Mr. Zablocki led efforts to pass a nuclear freeze resolution. It failed in the House by two votes after substitution of a White House version that called for reductions by both the United States and the Soviet Union. This year, most observers believed the chances of passage were improved.

But a counterattack by junior Republicans in the House seemingly caught Mr. Zablocki unaware. His answers to questions about the precise meaning of a nuclear freeze left some Members confused and the resolution was loaded with amendments.

A weakened version was passed only after one of the chairman's deputies took over its management. It called for a freeze on nuclear weapons until conclusion of bilateral arms reduction talks in Geneva with the possibility of an increased nuclear arsenal if those talks failed.

After Reagan sent marines to Lebanon, many Democratic Members of Congress sought to confront the administration with possible violations of the War Powers Act. Mr. Zablocki sought a compromise and achieved it.

In domestic affairs, the Congressman supported the House Un-American Activities Committee, backed medicare and opposed the Reagan administration's 1981 budget proposal and a constitutional amendment calling for a balanced budget.

Clement J. Zablocki was a graduate of Marquette University in his native Milwaukee. He was a high school civics teacher, church organist and choir director, and a member of the State legislature before winning election to the House in 1948. Nine years later, he sought the Democratic nomination to the Senate. He was defeated by William Proxmire.

By all accounts Representative Zablocki was secure in his largely blue-collar district. He defeated a "peace" candidate in the 1970 primary with 85 percent of the vote. Suburban areas were added after the 1980 census. Last year, Mr. Zablocki received an aggressive Republican challenge for the first time. He held his opponent to less than 40 percent of the vote.

His wife of 40 years, the former Blanche Janic, died in 1977. Survivors include two children, Jane Frances and Joseph Zablocki, both of Washington.



[From the Chicago (Ill.) Tribune, Dec. 4, 1983]

#### CONGRESSMAN CLEMENT ZABLOCKI, 71

WASHINGTON.—Representative Clement Zablocki (D.-Wis.), son of Polish immigrants and chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, died Saturday in a Washington hospital after a heart attack. He was 71.

Press Secretary Gail Amidzich said the 18-term Congressman from Milwaukee never regained consciousness after suffering a massive heart attack Wednesday at his congressional office.

He was pronounced dead Saturday morning at Capitol Hill Hospital.

President Reagan said he was "deeply saddened" by the death of "an American of great patriotism." House Speaker Thomas O'Neill (D.-Mass.), called the death "a tremendous loss."

Doctors had feared Mr. Zablocki would suffer brain damage because his heart stopped during the attack. His breathing had been aided by a respirator.

Mr. Zablocki was a widower. His son and daughter, Joseph and Jane Zablocki, brother Ralph and sister Mabel were at the hospital at the time of death.

With 35 years in Congress, Mr. Zablocki was one of the most senior Members of the House. He climbed the seniority ropes to the Foreign Affairs chairmanship in 1977.

Distinguished by his stately manner and thin gray mustache, Mr. Zablocki was "Clem" to his colleagues, and he brought a calm, low-key style to the chairmanship.

"He didn't put on airs at all," said Wisconsin Gov. Anthony Earl. "At the same time he didn't put on any fake down-home stuff. He was very natural."

Milwaukee's industrial-area Fourth Congressional District elected Mr. Zablocki to the House in 1948, and he served there until his death.

"Clement Zablocki served his constituency and his country with dedication and integrity," Reagan said in a statement. "He was a strong and effective advocate for the causes in which he deeply believed. But above all else, he was an American of great patriotism who could always be counted upon to put country ahead of politics. I will miss his wise counsel."

O'Neill said: "Clem was respected and liked by his colleagues. I consider it an honor to have been both his colleague and his friend for more than 30 years."

Mr. Zablocki's death creates one vacancy in the House, which will have 267 Democratic and 167 Republican Members until election of a successor.

In Madison, Wis., Earl said he would set the date for a special election after the funeral, which will be held Thursday. The seat is considered safe for the Democrats.

Judy Schiera, Mr. Zablocki's personal secretary, said a wake will be held in Washington on Monday and a mass will be said Tuesday at Blessed Sacrament Church in Washington. The body will be flown by Air Force jet Tuesday to Milwaukee, where he will be buried Thursday.

The Foreign Affairs Committee must elect a new chairman. Representative Dante Fascell (D.-Fla.), next in seniority, is considered a safe bet to succeed Mr. Zablocki.

During his congressional career, Mr. Zablocki moved freely among liberals and conservatives. He was the only Wisconsin congressional Democrat to support the Vietnam war, but this year was the chief House sponsor of the nuclear freeze and worked to stop covert aid for right-wing Nicaraguan rebels.

Mr. Zablocki, a Roman Catholic, was born Nov. 18, 1912, in Milwaukee.

A graduate of Marquette University, he taught high school and was an organist and choir director before starting his political career in 1942 with election to the State senate.

[From the Milwaukee (Wis.) Journal, Dec. 4, 1983]

A LIST OF AWARDS TOO LONG TO PRINT

(By Alan J. Borsuk)

In his long congressional career, Clement Zablocki was hailed, feted, and honored more times than can be listed here.

A selection:

He received honorary doctorate degrees from Marquette University in 1966, Alverno College in 1969, Sogang University in Seoul, South Korea, in 1974, Alliance College in Pennsylvania in 1975, Jagiellonian University in Krakow, Poland, in 1975, and University of Notre Dame in 1979.

At the time the Marquette degree was presented, Father John P. Raynor, president of the university, said Zablocki was being honored for his "magnificent public service and vigorous support of his alma mater."

He also was the Marquette Alumnus of the Year in 1979, and in 1969 was inducted into the Marquette chapter of Alpha Sigma Nu, a Jesuit honor society.

He was the recipient of the AMVETS Silver Helmet Award in 1965. In 1964, he received a distinguished service award from the International Institute of Milwaukee County. In 1968, the Army and Navy Union of the United States honored him for "his outstanding service in Congress, assistance to veterans and to his fellow man."

PRAISE FROM JFK

In 1959, he was honored by the Milwaukee Society of the Polish National Alliance at a dinner saluting his congressional and civic work. The speaker was then Senator John F. Kennedy, who saluted Zablocki as "one of those who has risen above sectionalism, who has become known as a statesman and a real representative, not only of his district, but of the United States of America."

In 1960, he was honored at a testimonial dinner in Washington by the Pulaski Foundation for his help in getting funds for a children's hospital in Krakow, Poland. At the dinner, then House Speaker Sam Rayburn hailed Zablocki as "a man with a headful of commonsense \* \* \* who has established a reputation of rare intelligence and boundless patriotism."

In 1971, the civic medal of honor of the city of Krakow, Poland, was presented to Zablocki for his efforts in connection with the hospital.

When he received a Veterans' Recognition Service award of the Allied Veterans Council of Milwaukee in 1971. Zablocki described himself as "neither a hawk nor a dove but an eagle."

HONORED BY COLLEAGUES

In 1973, Zablocki was given an unofficial award by the other members of the State's Democratic congressional delegation. All the delegation except Zablocki had become opponents of the Vietnam war, but after Zablocki led the successful fight for the War Powers Act, which limited Presidential power to commit troops to battle, the delegation united to give him a hand-lettered ci-



tation. It halted his "untiring efforts" for the bill, "which restores Congress to its rightful and responsible role under the Constitution."

In 1976, Zablocki was elected honorary chairman of the National Leadership Conference for Polish Americans.

In 1977, the Wisconsin Division of the Polish American Congress held a testimonial dinner for him. The group cited Zablocki "For his integrity as a public servant, his outstanding service to the people in his community and country, his resolute leadership in international affairs, his many activities on behalf of Polish Americans, and his dedication to the promotion of world peace and freedom."



[From the Milwaukee (Wis.) Journal, Dec. 4, 1983]

#### ON, WISCONSIN

##### ZABLOCKI: SOLID WORK AND SIMPLE TOUCH

Wisconsin has lost an influential, respected, and beloved Congressman. And Milwaukee's South Side has lost an internationally recognized public servant who never forgot his ties with the folks on Mitchell Street or Kinnickinnic Avenue.

Clement Zablocki, dead at 71, ably represented his Fourth District, his State, and his country for more than 34 years.

As a champion of his community, he used his personal influence and legislative skills to help obtain such projects as the veterans administration hospital, the modern post office building, and the freeway system.

As the dean of Wisconsin's delegation to Capitol Hill, he set an example of reasonableness, fairness, and honesty that elicited cooperation from Republicans as well as from fellow Democratic Representatives.

As a prominent member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and chairman since 1977, the polite considerate Congressman developed leadership alliances that enhanced his legislative effectiveness. Friendships strengthened his hand, whether he was promoting local projects, enlisting support for passage of the landmark War Powers Act or pushing a nuclear freeze resolution.

Clem Zablocki was unassuming and unpretentious throughout a career that included numerous associations with Presidents, Prime Ministers and Monarchs. A lesser person might have been overcome with self-importance, but Zablocki remained a man of simple dignity.

A self-sufficient South Sider, he retained the ability to perform domestic chores—even make his own sausage. He was, as a Journal editorial said years ago, a "kielbasa man, but a caviar man, too."



[From the Milwaukee (Wis.) Journal, Dec. 4, 1983]

AT HOME, HE WAS JUST "CLEM"

(By Gary C. Rummler)

To Washington and the world he was Representative Clement Zablocki (D.-Wis.), chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

But to his South Side friends, to people like his mushroom picking buddies, he was Clem the friendly neighbor.

They don't talk about him meeting with foreign dignitaries. They talk about a man who enjoyed playing Mozart and Bach on the organ, a man who clipped the rose bushes and who shoveled the snow out of driveways after the plows put it there.

He didn't like going to the dentist, but he was as polite and cooperative with the dentist as he was with everyone.

And when he bought beer he bought local. None of that Budweiser Stuff.

"He'd be outside and come over," said Bob Kames, 58, a neighbor since the mid-1940's. "I'd be planting my tomatoes and he'd say you should do it this way." You'd never think he was a Congressman. He was just Mr. Joe Neighbor.

"Clem always enjoyed doing his own work. You'd see him out cutting his grass, trimming his rose bushes. He didn't depend on other people to do things for him.

"For as long as I can remember he's been my neighbor. Clem has been a great fellow as far as doing things for people. I remember being with my family in Washington and just a telephone call from his office would open the doors to all the hospitality in Washington."

Kames, president of Bob Kames Wonderful World of Music, wrote a song and Zablocki made sure it was played at the Kennedy Space Center.

A GREAT PICKER

Charles Wisniewski is a fellow mushroom hunter, a friend, and Zablocki's dentist.

After a visit to the dentist's office, Zablocki "would always take out his handkerchief, wipe his brow and say 'I don't enjoy coming here,'" Wisniewski said.

But mushroom hunting he did like.

"He was a great mushroom picker," he said. "His only complaint was he didn't get here often enough to do it. When he was not here, we would say, 'Gee it would be nice if Clem were here.' We would put some aside for him when he came into town."

Did Zablocki like mushrooms?

"He liked mushrooms with anything. He would like them with eggs. He would like them with a steak or just fried up with onions with a little pepper and salt."

Wisniewski, 67, was asked to describe his friend.

"When you had a problem or talked to him he was never too busy to talk to you," he said. "If you wrote to him you would automatically within a day or two get a written reply."

"He was among us all the time. We're going to miss him tremendously."

Another companion on those mushroom hunting days was Jerome Korpala, 71, a retired attorney who was Zablocki's campaign manager for the last 12 campaigns.

"All three of us were crazy about mushrooms," he said. But Korpala also knew Zablocki as an organist and family man.

"He was a good family man," he said. "I knew his wife. She always was concerned about him and he always was concerned about her.

"He didn't play cards. He didn't play golf. He didn't play tennis. He believed in the arts. He had an organ at home. He played the organ rather well. He never went to baseball games. He never cared much for that stuff.

"After he got back from work—6, 7 o'clock—he would have dinner and then he would play the organ. He liked Gregorian music, Mozart, Bach. He was pretty deep in that stuff."

And at Christmas it was Polish carols.

And at supper it was Polish food.

"He liked Polish dishes—mushrooms, duck, Polish duck soup."

#### GAVE TO CHARITIES

Korpala also knew that Zablocki gave a great deal to charities.

"I do know he was concerned about charity. He gave a lot to charities and he talked a lot about Marquette. He was pretty well devoted to Marquette. He gave a lot to charitable organizations. How much I don't know. I never pinned him down."

What kind of charities?

"I never asked him."

Alfred Sokolnicki, 65, professor of speech at Marquette, knew Zablocki since Zablocki was a State senator back in the 1930's. Zablocki got his hair cut in the barbershop run by Sokolnicki's father and also graduated from the College of Speech at Marquette.

"Clem always was a very fine man who had the common touch," Sokolnicki said. "He didn't appear to have risen above his station as far as being arrogant or haughty. He was a very ordinary type of person who was at home with anybody; and everybody felt at home with him.

"He was one who reached out to you. He was a truly Christian man. If Clem gave you his word it was solid. There never was any scandal about him.

"In the minds of many, politicians are very shady characters. He is one man who disproves that completely."

#### A LONGTIME SUPPORTER

Then there are the words of Louis Felerski, 73, who referred to his South Side Beer and Liquor Depot, 1434 West Windlake Avenue, as the South Side City Hall and to Zablocki's nearby office as the annex.

Felerski has had the same Zablocki campaign poster—repainted once—in his window since 1948.

To him, Zablocki was the man who asked for a screwdriver and pliers, then fixed a door for Felerski's wife. Zablocki was the man who always bought Pabst—a local beer.

And he was a man who never got mad. "Sometimes he would blush, but he would hold it back himself."

He added:

"He was honest. He was fair and he tried to help people—all people.

"He was very secretive about who he helped. He listened to you. He never argued with you. He didn't like to see people hurt. He treated them like God's children. He was an organist, a good churchgoer.

"I would like to be a pallbearer for him."



[From the Milwaukee (Wis.) Journal, Dec. 4, 1983]

ZABLOCKI COMBINED PATIENCE, CONVICTION

(By Donald Pfarrer)

There were deep furrows across Clem Zablocki's forehead. He had a ruddy face, a friendly smile, and a deliberate, patient manner.

He had the air of a man who believed that most people understand that the world is imperfect, and politics is more so.

This translated to a belief that people will understand how intricate public policy problems are if you take the time to explain.

So when he encountered someone who didn't understand, who was harsh and condemning, he took it patiently.

He seemed to believe that a critic who condemned him personally was an errant soul. Be reasonable and explain everything: That was Zablocki's method.

It was based on the conviction that information works, because people are reasonable.

It also may have proceeded from something essentially good in Zablocki himself. He appeared to be a man without malice, at least in public life.

HE WAS SOMETHING RARE

If he was what he appeared to be, it might have been difficult for him to believe that malice existed in others. He was, in short, something rare in politics.

At a meeting on the South Side in September, Zablocki absorbed some pretty tough criticism about U.S. foreign policy.

One citizen said: "You Congressmen and Senators are uninformed."

Another said Congress was merely advancing the interests of greedy capitalists in Central America.

A third accused Zablocki of being indirectly responsible for the flight of American jobs to Mexico.

Zablocki got a little redder than usual, but his responses were free of anger.

He said he had conferred with both sides in Nicaragua. He said that sometimes military aid was a necessary part of a total aid policy.

And he reminded his audience that the Soviet Union was a totalitarian empire that was attempting to crush Poland.

At this his passion started to rise, and he spoke of the Russians shooting down the Korean airliner.

He got a quick scolding from an elderly woman who said: "Don't prejudge. You don't know the facts."

Zablocki's response was a typical mixture of patience and conviction.

"A logical mind," he argued, "would say that if they thought the plane had a spying device on it, they would bring it down (by forcing it to land) and examine the plane to prove it.

"This was a clear, coldblooded massacre. How do you explain that kind of mind?"

Zablocki may have been charitable, but like any successful campaigner he knew the value of his own charm.

He said in an interview during the primary campaign of 1982:

"I know my opponent mentions my age, but I could run circles around him \* \* \* I'm not an old man. What I'm trying to say is, not in spirit, not in mind, not in body."

Zablocki's challenger in that race was State Senator Lynn Adelman of New Berlin. Adelman was then 42.

Zablocki clearly believed that Adelman had introduced the age issue into the rhetoric of the campaign. But to one who observed both candidates, it wasn't clear just how the issue arose.

In any case, it didn't play an important role.

"As far as fighting," Zablocki continued, "I don't think a fellow has to be pugilistic, pugnacious, and thereby obnoxious. I think you can do more by persuasion and commonsense, and by listening to the fellow who comes your way."

In the same interview, Zablocki told this story:

"I ran into a woman at the State fair, and she said, 'You married me.'

"I said, 'How can that be? I was never a priest or a judge.'

"She said, 'You played the organ.'

"I said, 'Are you still married?' and she said, 'yes.'

"I said, 'I must have played the tune right.'"



[From the Milwaukee (Wis.) Journal, Dec. 4, 1983]

#### CLEMENT ZABLOCKI BUILT A BASTION ON THE SOUTH SIDE

[By Lawrence C. Lohmann]

For a man so long in the public eye, Clement Zablocki appeared to be a little shy. And he never was an eloquent speaker.

But his wit frequently carried him through.

During one campaign trip he was introduced to a South Side woman as her Congressman.

"Oh, but you are such a short man!" the woman declared.

"Lady," Zablocki said, "I just want you to vote for me, not marry me."

Chances are the woman did vote for him. Zablocki was so popular in his district that Republican candidates were scared off. For years the Republican Party, apparently realizing that attempts to oust Zablocki would be futile, offered only token opposition.

Zablocki's Milwaukee residence is at 3245 West Drury Lane. He was born in Milwaukee on Nov. 18, 1912. A graduate of Marquette High School, he earned a bachelor's degree in philosophy from Marquette University in 1935.

#### A SCHOOLTEACHER

He taught music and language at the old Kosciuszko Junior Trade School for several years after college and played the organ at St. Mary Magdalene Church for 7 years and at St. Vincent DePaul Church for 9.

He first ran for public office in 1939 and lost. He was defeated in the primary for a State senate seat in the old third district. But he won the seat on his second try in 1942 and was reelected in 1946.

His second political defeat came in 1948, when he lost the election for city comptroller. But in the fall of that year, he ran for the House of Representatives and won, defeating Republican John C. Brophy, who had served one term.

The Democrat who won the other Milwaukee congressional seat in that election was Andrew J. Biemiller, who later served for many years as research director for the AFL-CIO.

Zablocki stayed on in Congress, eventually gaining distinction as chairman of the House International Relations Committee, which became the House Foreign Affairs Committee. Today his portrait, painted by Milwaukee artist Robert Schuenke, hangs in the committee room.

#### PRAISE FROM THE LEADERS

When the portrait was placed there 4 years ago, the power structure in the House participated in the ceremony, including House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill (D.-Mass.), who praised Zablocki as a master legislator and a "beautiful friend."

A Republican, Representative William S. Broomfield, of Michigan, called Zablocki "one of the finest, fairest, and most decent men ever to hold public office."

Zablocki responded that his only regret was that his wife, Blanche, who died of cancer in 1977, was not there to enjoy the accolades with him.

Zablocki had become chairman of the committee in January 1977, winning election over vigorous opposition from Representative Benjamin Rosenthal, (D.-N.Y.). Rosenthal accused Zablocki of being a closet Republican and a front for Chinese Nationalist and South Korean lobbies. He also said Zablocki was not qualified.

Rosenthal's accusations soon were forgotten. Zablocki's confident leadership earned him high marks, as he used his powers of persuasion to engineer passage of important legislation.



"I regard him as an unusually good chairman," said Paul Warnke, then the Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. "He's an extraordinarily fair-minded man, which is important in foreign affairs."

During the Vietnam war, Zablocki was criticized for being a hawk. He was attacked for his support of the policies of President Lyndon Johnson, who later decided against running for reelection because public sentiment had turned against the war.

Years after the Vietnam war ended, Zablocki said he detected a change in the public mood. He said there was increasing concern over the perception that the United States was becoming impotent and that defense expenditures would have to be increased.

As a product of Milwaukee's South Side, Zablocki did not have some of the educational and cultural trappings of the international affairs set, but he won praise and respect for his ability to deal with foreign heads of state as well as he did with the folks back home.

#### LEGENDARY SUPPORT

The folks back home reelected Zablocki by big margins in almost every election. Indeed, tales of Zablocki's rapport with people were legion. When President John F. Kennedy visited Milwaukee in 1962, he and the Congressmen rode together in a motorcade through the South Side. They got a rousing reception.

"Clem, is this your district?" the President asked.

"Heck, Mr. President, most of these people are my relatives," Zablocki replied.

Zablocki had supported Kennedy in the 1960, Wisconsin primary. When Kennedy won, loser Hubert H. Humphrey, who had been expecting larger Wisconsin support, was asked by newsmen: "What happened in Wisconsin?"

"I didn't have Zablocki," Humphrey replied.



[From the Milwaukee (Wis.) Journal, Dec. 4, 1983]

#### HE COVERED THE WORLD, BUT NEVER LEFT HOME

(By John W. Kole)

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Representative Clement J. Zablocki traveled hundreds of thousands of miles to all parts of the globe during almost 35 years in Congress, meeting regularly with the world's most powerful leaders, kings, and potentates, but he never lost touch with his home base on Milwaukee's South Side.

Zablocki understood that the key to political power was keeping the home folks happy. Thus, he insisted on prompt constituent service, no matter how mundane the request. At Zablocki's insistence, his staff tried to have an answer to a request in the mail within 24 hours. A typical letter might concern a delayed Social Security check or a Government pamphlet.

Despite his widespread travels as a longtime member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee—for the last seven years he has been chairman—Zablocki always made sure he visited his district regularly and was available to his people. There he often encountered those with problems that had nothing to do with Government, such as the man who once asked him what to do about the fact that his wife would not sleep with him anymore.

#### TOOK OFFICE IN 1949

When Zablocki came here in 1949, he was one of only two Democrats in the Wisconsin congressional delegation. With the building of the State Democratic Party in the last three decades, the delegation is now evenly divided, with six Democrats and five Republicans.

In being elected for 18 consecutive 2-year terms, Zablocki almost always got two-thirds or more of the votes. In 1976, he had no major opposition for reelection to his 15th term.

Zablocki was a loyal Democrat, but he usually supported the foreign policy of whatever President was in the White House. He was a part of the World War II generation that believed deeply in a bipartisan foreign policy.

During the period of heavy American involvement in the unpopular Vietnam war, starting in 1965, Zablocki supported the policies of Democrat Lyndon B. Johnson and Republican Richard M. Nixon. That put him out of step with several Democrats in the Wisconsin delegation, including Representatives Robert Kastenmeier and Henry Reuss (a Milwaukee colleague who retired from Congress at the end of 1982) and Senator Gaylord Nelson. They thought the U.S. escalation, which eventually cost more than 58,000 American lives, was a mistake.

#### NO APOLOGIES

Zablocki did not apologize for his support of the Vietnam war as Senator William Proxmire (D.-Wis.) did; Proxmire called it the worst mistake of his career.

"Do you know why we lost Vietnam?" Zablocki said during an interview just over 2 months ago. "We weren't resolute; our boys were fighting with one hand tied behind their backs."

However, it was Zablocki's concern over the escalation of the U.S. Vietnam involvement without a declaration of war by Congress that led him to sponsorship of the War Powers Act a decade ago. That brought Zablocki in conflict with Nixon and every President since, including President Reagan, who finally agreed in October to accept the concept in exchange for a resolution to keep American troops in Lebanon for up to 18 months.

Nixon vetoed the War Powers Act in 1973, arguing that it was an unconstitutional usurpation of Presidential power. Zablocki was highly influential in rounding up the votes to override the veto.

#### THIRD IN SENIORITY

Only two Members of the House, Representatives Jamie L. Whitten (D.-Miss.) and Melvin Price (D.-Ill.) had served longer than Zablocki. They have 42 and 39 years of service, respectively.

In late September, Representative William S. Broomfield (R.-Mich.), the top Republican on the Foreign Affairs Committee, noted in an interview that "Clem has had a difficult time."

"There are people on this committee, the young liberals, who want to embarrass the administration whenever they can." Broomfield said. "But Clem has always prided himself on his belief that there is only one President at a time and he's got to work with him."

Nevertheless, Zablocki engaged in some spirited battles with Reagan during the last year over the War Powers Act, the nuclear freeze, and resumption of production of nerve gas. Zablocki's opposition to chemical warfare was important in the deletion of \$124.4 million from the defense appropriations bill before Congress adjourned last month.

"When he took a position on an issue like nerve gas or the nuclear freeze, he helped enormously to establish credibility with more moderate Members," said one liberal Democrat on the committee.

There were occasions when Zablocki took it upon himself to lead his constituents on a controversial issue. One came in 1968, when he announced that he would support Federal open-housing legislation, which was highly unpopular on the South Side.

"I have voted for every civil rights bill and I expect to vote for this one," Zablocki declared. "I do not believe my constituents will be so opposed if they understand this bill. I intend to help them accept it."

#### A PARTY LOYALIST

Zablocki was an extremely loyal Democrat. A couple of weeks before the end of the 1972 Presidential campaign, Democratic nominee George McGovern, considered a sure loser to Nixon, came to Milwaukee. Most leading Democrats in Wisconsin were nowhere to be seen, but Zablocki was at the airport for the occasion, even though he fiercely opposed McGovern's crusade against the Vietnam war.

"I think my constituents are more conservative than some of my Democratic colleagues," Zablocki said late last summer in an interview. "They're supportive of a strong national defense and are fiercely anti-Communist and in that respect I reflect their views to a tee."

During his tenure as chairman, starting in January 1977, Zablocki was not domineering, choosing to let subcommittee chairmen chart their own courses even though they had more liberal notions than he did.

He never forgot his roots. At a party held annually at his Northwest Washington home the first weekend in January, he took great pride in doing most of the cooking himself, including his own homemade kielbasa. The year before his wife, Blanche, died in 1977, he went to Sears to buy an automatic garage door so she would have an easier time after a mastectomy. He installed it himself.

Zablocki had a sense of humor and it extended to himself.

"Some people think I must have bought my way up," he once said. "Here I am—a high school teacher, a church organist, and a Polack besides."

REPRESENTATIVE CLEMENT ZABLOCKI, 71, DIES

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Representative Clement Zablocki, 71, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, died Saturday at Capitol Hill Hospital. He had suffered a heart attack Wednesday in his office.

Zablocki, a Wisconsin Democrat, had headed the Foreign Affairs Committee for the last 7 years.

House Speaker Thomas O'Neill said: "The Congress suffered a tremendous loss on Saturday with the death of Congressman Zablocki. Clement was respected and liked by his colleagues. I consider it an honor to have been both his colleague and his friend for more than 30 years. He was one of the architects of the War Powers Act and was influential in guiding Congress toward a stronger role in foreign affairs."

Zablocki was a man shaped by the bipartisan spirit of World War II who strained to understand and accommodate the rebelliousness of the younger generation of lawmakers that emerged from the Vietnam era.

He was a conciliator, not a firebrand, a legislator who preferred consensus to confrontation. That style was best summed up by his last major accomplishment, a compromise he piloted through Congress that headed off a constitutional clash between the executive and the legislative branches over the use of U.S. troops in Lebanon.

Under the resolution Zablocki helped negotiate with the Reagan administration this fall, Congress agreed to permit a 1,600-man Marine contingent to remain in the Beirut area for an additional 18 months, through March 1985. In exchange, President Reagan signed the bill and tacitly acknowledged the validity of the War Powers Resolution, even while complaining that he doubted the law's constitutionality.

As he grew in congressional seniority, Zablocki traveled extensively, meeting with Princes and Presidents, and making policy pronouncements that provoked headlines from Athens to Peking. But he never lost touch with his old neighborhood on the South Side of Milwaukee, the area where he was born and which he represented in Washington for almost half his life.

Like many residents of that neighborhood, Zablocki's parents were Polish immigrants. His father worked as a laborer and ran a grocery store, and the young man worked his way through Marquette University playing the organ and directing choirs at local churches.

Zablocki was teaching high school, in 1942, when the chance came to run for the State legislature. He served two terms before winning his first congressional race in 1948.

With 18 consecutive terms on Capitol Hill, Zablocki was outranked in seniority by only two other House Members, Representative Jamie Whitten of Mississippi and Melvin Price of Illinois.

An unassuming figure who stood a head shorter than many of his colleagues, Zablocki had two trademarks, a bushy mustache he kept carefully clipped, and a tiny leather-bound pipe he kept clasped in his hand. He was not a great orator and often stumbled through his speeches on the floor.

But he was proud of his district, and its hard-working, blue-collar constituents, and he traced his outlook on foreign policy to those origins. "I think my



constituents are more conservative than some of my Democratic colleagues," Zablocki said in an interview. "They're supportive of a strong national defense, and are fiercely anti-Communist, and in that respect I reflect their views to a T."

The Congressman was a strong backer of the Vietnam war, for instance, and his conservative views sometimes caused a stir abroad. In China, he was attacked as a friend of Taiwan. In Greece, his criticism earlier this year of the new left-wing government became known in the local press as the "Zablocki affair."

Some of his toughest battles were with the younger Democrats on the Foreign Affairs Committee, who protested his elevation to the chairmanship of the panel in 1977 and constantly pushed him toward more liberal views.

Partly because of the pressure from his junior colleagues, Zablocki became a leading proponent of a resolution calling for a mutual freeze on nuclear weapons with the Soviet Union. Earlier this year, he also led the successful fight in the House to bar the production of new chemical weapons.

But his basic instincts were always those that came from his youth: work with the President, end partisan disputes at the water's edge. In the debate over the troops in Lebanon when some lawmakers accused him of placing too much confidence in Reagan, Zablocki retorted: "I must presume the President will act in good faith."

Zablocki, who was a widower, is survived by a son, Joseph Paul, and a daughter, Jane Frances. His post as chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee will probably be assumed by Representative Dante Fascell (D.-Fla.).



[From the Waukesha (Wis.) Freeman, Dec. 5, 1983]

#### END OF AN ERA

He predated the blow-dried, made-for-television congressional candidates of the 1970's and 1980's. He drove to campaign appearances in a battered green Chrysler Newport with more than 70,000 miles on it—without aides to direct him, hold his coat, or keep him on schedule. He didn't like being forced to hold and appear at a campaign fundraising party, after one-third of a century in office, when a Democratic upstart had the gall to challenge him in the 1982 primary election.

In a Congress of millionaires or those elected after they spend millions, Representative Clement J. Zablocki—who died Saturday after 35 full years of service to Wisconsin's citizens—stood out. What you saw when you looked at the Democrat from the Fourth District, which includes most of Waukesha, was exactly what you got—a slight, determined man who cared deeply about people and the Nation.

Some said Zablocki wasn't as vigorous a Congressman after the death of his wife. They added, however, that last year's challenge for the Democratic nomination was actually good for him, because it again made him excited about serving in Congress and using the power that came with his seniority. He buried his fellow Democrat in the primary. Republicans didn't even field a challenger in the November general election.



Zablocki's renewed desire could not have come at a better time for the Nation, because his congressional tenure made him chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. As such, he tried to stitch consistent policies in the thicket of foreign relations—a thicket bristling with Beirut, Grenadas, El Salvador, and Nicaragua. Indeed, he was scheduled to meet with the prime minister of Israel within hours of his fatal heart attack.

Thus, an era has ended. And Democrats in Waukesha, Waukesha County and throughout the Fourth District should be ready to be wooed by those who want to replace Zablocki. The list of hopefuls may be long; there hasn't been an opening for 35 years, and that's a lot of pent-up political ambition.

Voters should pick someone who will never forget where they came from and who they represent. Clem Zablocki never did.



[From the Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel, Dec. 5, 1983]

#### LIFETIME OF CARING IS ZABLOCKI'S LEGACY

Representative Clement J. Zablocki, who died Saturday, had a special talent for dealing with the so-called average men and women in his constituency.

His secret was that he made every one of them feel that he or she was special because, in fact, he felt that was the case. No problem was too small for him to listen to.

But the South Side Democrat was not an average Congressman.

Beyond his Fourth District, Zablocki gained international stature as chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, on which he served for 25 of his nearly 35 years in Congress.

Although he was as comfortable at a State dinner as he was over a serving of kielbasa at a church supper, his Polish heritage was always in Zablocki's heart.

A special thrill was his designation as an official representative at the coronation of Pope John Paul.

The former church organist has left behind him a lifetime of public service and devotion to God and country.

He also leaves a void in the hearts of his constituents that will not easily be filled.



[From the Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel, Dec. 5, 1983]

#### TRIBUTE IN POLISH FOR "A MAN FOR ALL PEOPLES"

(By Larry Sandler)

The South Side remembered its Congressman Sunday.

Amid the gently glowing candles of St. Josaphat Basilica, 2333 South Sixth Street, about 150 people attended a vespers service in memory of Representative Clement J. Zablocki (D.-Wis.), who died Saturday.

The service was conducted mostly in Polish, the native language of Zablocki's parents. In his sermon, delivered in both Polish and English, Msgr.

Alphonse S. Popek compared Zablocki's rise to the success of many Polish immigrants and their children.

"Shakespeare said some people are born great and some have greatness thrust upon them," said Popek, pastor of Our Lady Queen of Peace Catholic Church, 3222 South 29th Street. "Was Clement Zablocki born great? No, he had greatness thrust upon him by the opportunities he found in his country."

Others in the congregation voiced similar sentiments.

"He was a great inspiration to our young people," said Edward Tomasik, president of the Wisconsin Division of the Polish-American Congress. "Here's a guy who started out with nothing" and rose to national prominence.

Zablocki was "a man for all peoples," Tomasik said. "In the morning, you would see him on the South Side, talking with the housewives and the common people, and in the evening, he would be counseling with Kings and Presidents and Congressmen."

The housewives and the common people had simple words but deep feelings for the man who spoke for them in Washington.

"I cried when he died," Theresa Konozal, of 2537 South Fifth Street said. "He was so down-to-earth. He worked so hard and he never got to enjoy life. It was so sad."



[From the Milwaukee (Wis.) Journal, Dec. 6, 1983]

#### CAPITAL BIDS FAREWELL TO ZABLOCKI

(By Frank A. Aukofer)

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Surrounded by family and friends and with Vice President Bush in attendance, Representative Clement J. Zablocki received his last farewell Tuesday in the city in which he attained worldwide prominence.

On a somber, rainy day with temperatures in the low 50's, mourners gathered at Zablocki's parish here, the Shrine of the Blessed Sacrament, for a traditional Roman Catholic Mass of the Resurrection.

The mourners included some Members of Congress, although many were away during the current congressional recess, along with State Department officials and ambassadors and other representatives of foreign countries.

Zablocki, who had represented Milwaukee's Fourth Congressional District since 1948 and had worked his way up to the chairmanship of the powerful and prestigious House Foreign Affairs Committee, died Saturday after suffering a massive heart attack 3 days earlier.

After the funeral Mass, Zablocki's casket was driven to Andrews Air Force Base near Washington for a flight on a military aircraft to Milwaukee's Mitchell Field. Members of the Congressman's family, close friends, and some of his congressional staff accompanied the body.

There will be wakes in Milwaukee Tuesday and Wednesday evenings and a funeral Mass Thursday at Zablocki's Milwaukee parish, also called Blessed Sacrament, before burial in St. Adalbert's Cemetery.

At the funeral Tuesday in Washington, Zablocki's flag-draped casket was carried past a military band and honor guard by his six current and former top

staff members—some of whom have been referred to as the “Milwaukee mafia.”

#### MARQUETTE TIES STRONG

It was a standing joke around the Foreign Affairs Committee and the Congressman's staff that a person had to be Catholic and a Marquette University graduate to get a job with Zablocki, who was himself a graduate of Marquette.

That was not entirely true. The current chief of staff of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Jack Brady, is a University of Notre Dame graduate. Nevertheless, all six pallbearers were Catholics and the other five attended Marquette.

Besides Brady, they were Alfred Kulczycki, Zablocki's administrative assistant, and four former administrative assistants: Marian Czarnecki, now external relations adviser at the Inter-American Development Bank; John H. Sullivan, a government and management consultant; George Berdes, senior staff consultant on the Foreign Affairs Committee; and Ivo Spalatin, staff director of Zablocki's Subcommittee on International Security and Scientific Affairs.

Zablocki's longtime friend and attorney, former Milwaukeean Robert Saltzstein, walked behind the casket.

#### FAVORITE HYMNS SUNG

The Mass was highlighted by hymns and Scripture readings of which Zablocki was particularly fond. They included the singing of the “Ave Maria” by Schubert, “Be Not Afraid” by Dufford and “On Eagle's Wings” by Joncas, along with the Peace Prayer of St. Francis.

The wives of two of the Congressman's former administrative assistants, Jane Berdes and Pat Spalatin, read from the Scriptures and Zablocki's Washington pastor, Msgr. Thomas M. Duffy, delivered a homily.

Members of Zablocki's family—his two children, Joseph and Jane, his late wife's cousin, Mary Igras, who was his housekeeper for many years, and his brother Ralph and sister Mabel, who were here for the funeral—wrote some of the prayers included in the Mass. Another brother, Harry, and a sister, Ann, remained in Milwaukee.

#### PRAYER FOR PEACE

“Lord, we pray for peace in all parts of the world, a goal that was dear to the heart of our brother, Clem,” one of the prayers said. And the congregation responded, “Lord, hear our prayer.”

There was no eulogy as such. In a homily, Duffy said that although Zablocki had worked and met with Popes and Presidents, Prime Ministers and Ambassadors, he remained a simple, lovable man.

“Perhaps most striking was his ability to maintain the simplicity of the Gospels while at the same time dealing with issues of worldwide importance,” Duffy said.

He said people did not often equate politics with sanctity, although included in the definition of sanctity was doing what one was supposed to do with honesty and integrity.

“That was particularly true of him,” the pastor said. “I do not think he thought of his work in politics in terms of sanctity. Yet the way he pursued it

was not without the elements of sanctity. He found it an occasion in which his religious faith reflected itself in an unmistakable manner."

#### AN AFFECTIONATE MAN

Duffy said that Zablocki always showed affection for his family, friends, and staff members. He recalled that the Congressman enjoyed making his own kielbasa and giving some of it away during the holidays.

"The parish priests here look back somewhat with awe when they remember that the one who produced their kielbasa at Christmas was also the architect of the War Powers Act," Duffy said, referring to the law developed by Zablocki that requires the President to report to Congress whenever he commits troops to foreign combat.

Duffy said that much of Zablocki's effectiveness in life was because of his deep religious convictions.

"We pray that he has now achieved the peace that the world cannot give, a peace he worked so tirelessly for in his role as a Congressman and a Christian," Duffy said.

The Mass concluded with condolences from Pope John Paul, relayed via a letter from the Vatican secretary of state.

#### OTHER DIGNITARIES

At a wake Monday night at a funeral home, visitors included Wisconsin Members of Congress, diplomats, and Zablocki's predecessor and successor as chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, former Representative Thomas Morgan of Pennsylvania and Representative Dante Fascell of Florida, respectively.

There were some chuckles among Zablocki's close friends during a brief prayer service by Duffy in which mourners read Psalm 121, which contains the words: "Indeed he neither slumbers nor sleeps, the guardian of Israel."

Though he supported aid to that country, Zablocki often criticized what he regarded as too much of a tilt by the U.S. toward Israel.

#### YULE PARTIES RECALLED

After the wake, close friends and members of his family returned to Zablocki's Washington home, where a topic of conversation was the Congressman's annual after-holidays party to celebrate the visit of the Three Kings to the Christ Child.

The party always included a range of people from the high and mighty to low-ranking staffers, neighbors, and friends—and children were always invited. It was at that party that Zablocki served his homemade kielbasa, carved the beef himself, and sometimes played the organ for Christmas carols.

Talking about it, Zablocki's brother, Ralph, said he might just go ahead and have the party again this year. He said he thought that would please Clem.

[From the Waukesha (Wis.) Freeman, Dec. 6, 1983]

ZABLOCKI: "HUMILITY RAISED TO GREATNESS"

(By Alan Abbey)

WASHINGTON.—Vice President George Bush, Congressmen, Senators, ambassadors, and about 500 others attended a Washington funeral for Representative Clement J. Zablocki this morning.

Zablocki's flag-draped casket made a slow processional in a light rain to his parish church through a military honor guard. An Air force band played funeral dirges as the casket went into the church.

In his homily, Msgr. Thomas M. Duffy said that Zablocki retained simplicity despite his complex life in national affairs. "His deep religious faith marked his public life," Duffy said. "It lent a perspective to every aspect of Clement Zablocki's life."

He said that Zablocki's rise from a start as a high school civics teacher and church organist to a position of international prominence is an example for those of humble beginnings.

Duffy said Zablocki now has found "a peace the world cannot give him, a peace in the world of the risen Lord."

Listening to Duffy's homily along with the Vice President and his wife were Zablocki's successor as chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Representative Dante Fascell (D.-Fla.), and several chairmen of Foreign Affairs subcommittees.

Also in attendance were Senator Charles Percy (R.-Ill.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Zablocki's counterpart, and Senator Paul Laxalt (R.-Nev.).

After the services, Zablocki's casket was taken to Andrews Air Force Base for the flight to Milwaukee, with his family.



[From WTMJ-TV, Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 6, 1983]

EDITORIAL

(Broadcast by Ed Hinshaw)

It was just before our last conversation with him. We saw him walking along the sidewalk in front of our offices. He carried a thin manila file.

There was no limousine. There was no driver. There were no staff members, no briefcases.

There was just Clem Zablocki, the powerful chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives. Yet, he was still as unpretentious as the schoolteacher he once was. Smiling. Exchanging pleasantries.

He had come to talk at our request, about Federal matters important to broadcasters. It was not his field of interest.

But, he came prepared. He had done his homework. He knew what the issues were. He listened carefully to a discussion of the finer points. As the conversation ended, he gave an understanding summation.



Clem Zablocki may have been at the center of Washington's Potomac power, but he used it with the sweetness of the Honey Creek working and the competence of the Kinnickinnic.



[From the Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel, Dec. 7, 1983]

### ZABLOCKI BACK HOME THE LAST TIME TO REST

(By Larry Sandler and Richard Bradee)

After more than three decades of flying across the country and around the world, Representative Clement J. Zablocki (D.-Wis.), landed at Mitchell Field for the last time Tuesday.

About two dozen relatives, friends, and staff members huddled on a wind-swept field to watch the arrival of the military jet that carried Zablocki's body from Maryland to Milwaukee.

The wind chill index dipped to 5 degrees below zero as another group of relatives and staff members left the blue and white plane and boarded a Milwaukee County bus.

Then a military honor guard marched onto the plane. A yellow airport truck raised its trailer to the plane door, and the honor guard carried the flag-draped casket onto the truck.

After the trailer was lowered to the ground, the honor guard placed the casket in a hearse.

Zablocki's body was taken to Bruskiwitz Forest Lane Funeral Chapel, 5355 West Forest Home Avenue, where it will remain until his funeral Thursday.

About 800 people came to pay their respects at the funeral home Tuesday night, filing past the casket where Zablocki's body lay with his head on a folded American flag. Visitation will continue from 3 to 9 p.m. Wednesday.

Most of those at the funeral home Tuesday were relatives, friends, and constituents. Public figures included Milwaukee County District Attorney E. Michael McCann, University of Wisconsin—Milwaukee Chancellor Frank Horton, State Democratic Chairman Matthew Flynn, and County Supervisor Daniel Cupertino, Jr.

Zablocki had been scheduled to speak on international relations at UWM's December 18 commencement exercises, Horton said. Horton praised Zablocki's service as chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and his support for student financial aid.

McCann called Zablocki "a model of what a person in politics should be" and said he would be remembered for "integrity and dedicated service to constituents."

Flynn said Zablocki "was a Representative not only in Congress. He was a representative of a very important part of Wisconsin's people and culture."

Zablocki, who served almost 35 years in Congress, died Saturday in a Washington hospital after suffering a heart attack last Wednesday.

In a Washington suburb Tuesday, Zablocki was remembered by the pastor of his church as a "simple and lovable man" who brought the "elements of sanctity" to his powerful position in the U.S. Government.

Vice President George Bush and his wife, Barbara, foreign diplomats, and Members of Congress were among about 500 people who attended a funeral Mass for Zablocki at Shrine of the Blessed Sacrament Catholic Church in Chevy Chase, Md.

Msgr. Thomas M. Duffy, who delivered the homily, said Zablocki would have been embarrassed if anyone spoke of the effect of his religious life on his career in heroic terms.

Duffy said there was no question that Zablocki's heritage and faith influenced the integrity and honesty with which he conducted his public life.

"The way he pursued his task was not without the elements of sanctity," he said.

He recalled that he was among the priests who regularly attended a gathering at Zablocki's Washington home on "Little Christmas"—the Feast of the Epiphany—when Zablocki helped prepare a meal for neighbors, staff members, journalists, and the children of his many friends.

Zablocki prepared the kielbasa, the Polish sausage, that was a tradition at the parties, Duffy said.

Priests of the parish, Duffy said, "look back in awe" on the gatherings because the "man who produced the kielbasa at Christmas was also the author of the War Powers Act."

The War Powers Act is a law Zablocki wrote that gives Congress the power to overrule a Presidential decision to keep U.S. troops in combat."

The Mass ended with an apostolic blessing and a message on behalf of Pope John Paul from Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, the Vatican secretary of state. The message was read by Father Blase Cupich of the apostolic delegation to Washington.



[From the Milwaukee (Wis.) Journal, Dec. 7, 1983]

FRIENDS, CONSTITUENTS MAKE TIME FOR ZABLOCKI

(By Thomas Heinen)

In life, Representative Clement J. Zablocki always took time out for the everyday people whose support gave him the opportunity to become one of the most influential men in Congress.

In death, they are setting aside time for him.

Hundreds of friends, relatives, and constituents paid their respects to the veteran South Side lawmaker Tuesday night at the Bruskiwitz Funeral Home, 5355 West Forest Home Avenue.

Many more are expected to file past his casket at the funeral home between 3 and 9 p.m. today. The funeral Mass will be at 1 p.m. Thursday at Blessed Sacrament Catholic Church, South 41st Street and West Oklahoma Avenue.

He is, even in death, an imposing figure surrounded by symbols of two of the major forces in his life—patriotism and religion.

A crucifix and a triangularly folded American flag rest against the open casket lid above his head. His hands clasp a rosary.

And, hanging from a colorful ribbon around his neck, is what those who were close to him say was one of his most cherished awards—the cross he re-

ceived earlier this year in Rome when he was made a Knight of the Roman Catholic Order of St. Gregory for his leadership in establishing the Polish Pilgrims' Home in Rome.

#### FLOWERS FROM PRESIDENT

An arrangement of flowers sent by President and Mrs. Reagan is flanked by other floral arrangements on one side of the casket, but most visitors Tuesday night were drawn to Zablocki's supine figure and to the family members standing nearby.

If one thing was clear both at the funeral home and at the windswept airport terminal where the Congressman's casket arrived shortly before 3 p.m. Tuesday, it was that Zablocki's common touch had affected many people in an uncommon way.

"He was with princes one day, and the next day he was just a humble man in church," said Irene Rutkowski, 61. "I think that's why everybody loved him that well."

She and her husband, Albin, 61, were among those who visited the funeral home. He is an usher at Blessed Sacrament Church, where Zablocki attended 9:15 a.m. Sunday Mass when in Milwaukee.

"I asked him once if, in taking part in the Mass, he would like to take (wine and water) cruets up," Rutkowski said. "He turned me down. I don't think he really wanted that kind of a show before the whole congregation."

"And I thought that was something. It's one little incident, but I'll remember it always."

#### PEOPLE ASKED FOR HIM

Arnoldo Sevilla, an analyst for Milwaukee's Commission on Community Relations, described Zablocki's appeal from a different perspective. The commission occupies an office at 1401 West Lincoln Avenue that Zablocki's staff vacated when he moved his Milwaukee office to 2302 West Forest Home Avenue about 1 year ago.

"People still were coming in every single day and asking for him," Sevilla said. "Every single day. Common people, people from Poland, all kinds of people asking for him. I mean, he was a great man.

"And I feel very proud that I knew him. I talked to him and so forth. And being in that office \* \* \* that's nice. Because to walk over there where he used to walk, that's a good feeling."

Sevilla, who said he has helped organize Milwaukee's annual Mexican independence day parade for several years, also noted that Zablocki had always agreed to participate.

"He never say no, and I always wonder how a person who is so important, who travels all over the world, have time for that," Sevilla said.

#### FRIEND OF VETERANS

Sevilla's experience was similar to that of Bill Crivello, commander of the Russell J. Moth AMVETS Post in Milwaukee.

"He's a friend of the veterans," said Crivello, 50, a South Side resident. "He's always helped the veterans when they needed it, or tried to.

“And I believe he’s never missed one of our parades \* \* \*. It’s a hurt feeling to know that he’s gone. I felt like he was my own dad, really, if you want to know the truth.

“He rode in my car this last parade that we had on Memorial Day. I was so proud to be able to drive him, you know. He was so down to earth \* \* \*. I mean, he didn’t feel like he was any better than you.”

Leonard Dereszynski, a retired Air Force colonel whose ethnic roots and personable style of leadership somewhat paralleled Zablocki’s recalled how Zablocki blocked the Pentagon from deactivating the Air Force Reserve Wing at Mitchell Field in 1970.

When the general who headed the Air Force Reserve at that time appeared at a military dinner in Milwaukee to explain the Pentagon’s deactivation plans, Zablocki went to the microphone and announced his own plans by pointedly inviting the general back for the unit’s next annual dinner, Dereszynski said.

Other stories and recollections were exchanged Tuesday as people talked about Zablocki’s integrity, quiet nobility, and other qualities.

#### MANY WORKED ON CAMPAIGNS

Many of the people had worked on Zablocki’s campaigns over the years. Two said Zablocki had cut through red tape to permit their friends and relatives to emigrate from Poland and Greece.

Family members recalled Zablocki’s family parties and how he always seemed to have time to attend graduations, baptisms, and other family events.

“It’s a shock to all of us,” said Marie Devereaux, 77, his sister-in-law. “We just can’t realize that yet. All I can remember is that he was so good, thoughtful, and kind.

“He always attended everything. Those are the qualities we all remember. How good he was. He took time out.”

Zablocki’s brother, Harry, 69, had other thoughts Tuesday afternoon as he and about 25 other relatives, staff members, and friends gathered in the frigid wind at Mitchell Field to meet the Air Force plane that carried the Congressman’s body back to the city he loved so well.

#### BROTHER EXPRESSES THANKS

“I think the thing to say right now is I’m really thankful to the public for the response and the phone calls,” said Harry Zablocki, his voice breaking.

“It’s a very good tribute to him. I suppose it’s a repayment for all that he’s done for his constituents \* \* \*. He was a good friend, a good Joe, and we’ll miss him.”

Six of Zablocki’s current and former top staff people will serve as pallbearers at the funeral Thursday, according to the Congressman’s Milwaukee office. They are Alfred Kulczycki, Zablocki’s administrative assistant; Jack Brady, chief of staff of the House Foreign Affairs Committee; and four former administrative assistants, Marian Czarnecki, John H. Sullivan, George Berdes, and Ivo Spalatin.

A number of community leaders visited the funeral home Tuesday, including Milwaukee County District Attorney E. Michael McCann; County Supervisor Daniel Cupertino; Matthew Flynn, State Democratic Party chairman; Frank

Horton, chancellor of the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, and Thomas Parker, president of the Milwaukee County Labor Council.



[From the Waukesha (Wis.) Freeman, Dec. 9, 1983]

TEARFUL MIX MARKS FUNERAL FOR ZABLOCKI

(By Dan Callahan)

MILWAUKEE.—In the end, he was a “Sout’-Sider,” a Polish American and a friend.

And Clement J. Zablocki’s life and the lives of the sons and daughters of other immigrants seemed summed up by a heartfelt *America the Beautiful* his friends sang as his body was carried out of Blessed Sacrament Catholic Church Thursday. “America! America! God shed his grace on thee,” they sang, some with tears, others with smiles.

Clem was buried by his friends with that tearful mix of joy and sadness Thursday.

The service may be best remembered for the Washington bigwigs who were ushered in to honor the man they knew at work.

But this was no political god being laid to rest; Clem Zablocki was a man of those who are at ease in the neighborhood tavern and parish smoker, those like Clem who loved their country and their church.

“He was genuine. We’re happy he was a member of our parish,” said Father Eldred B. Lesniewski, pastor of Blessed Sacrament Catholic Church.

“The most decent man in politics was one of us.”

Zablocki was 71 when he died Saturday after a massive heart attack.

His funeral finished the days of mourning for a man who represented an era of neighborhood politics that may be slipping away. It ends 34 years of Zablocki—a full 17 terms in Congress and part of an 18th just won in September.

He was a little man whom everyone seemed to know.

He was best known not by the heads of government, but by the silver-haired and cloth-coated contemporaries who sat reverently in the pews of Blessed Sacrament.

They were not surprised that the rich and powerful had come, too.

They gawked at the celebrities; but this Mass had its own private celebration of loss available only to those who knew the Polish phrases they recited and the song, “*Serdeczna Matko*,” they sang together.

If Zablocki were there, they knew, he would have sung and recited in Polish right along with them.

Indeed, he was one of them—a Polish American who grew up on Milwaukee’s neat-and-clean South Side with the special pride all Poles seem to have. But he became what his neighbors only dreamed about—a powerful politician known around the world.

While their ambitions were smaller, his successes were their own. They shared his life that strayed far from Oklahoma Avenue but remained rooted there.



A walk around his neighborhood showed how deep those roots are for him and for his neighbors.

The homes are nothing if not solid. The taverns, barber shops, and florists are part of a neighborhood that looks after its own. And kitty-cornered from Clem's office is the store owned by Bob Kames, another South Side legend.

Many of his neighbors stood in line for more than an hour to get into the church and those who couldn't lined the sidewalks outside the church watched as the casket was taken away.

To say he was a Milwaukee institution was to misunderstand his approach and the people he represented.

"He chose to guide rather than push," Representative Thomas "Tip" O'Neill said in his eulogy. "He was honest, fair, talented, and knowledgeable. He loved his country, family, and church."

Lesniewski was a little more to the point:

"He could hold a plate of caviar as well as kielbasa. Some of you may not know this but caviar is a kind of trashy food some people eat; kielbasa is the food of gods."

To which one woman smiled and said: "Right on."



[From the Milwaukee (Wis.) Journal, Dec. 9, 1983]

#### A HYMN FROM THE HEART BRINGS A TEAR TO THE EYE

(By Alan Borsuk)

When the time comes to sing "Serdeczna Matko," the priest said, "sing it as Clem would have sung it, sing it with all your heart."

Don't be afraid to let a tear come to your eye and roll down your cheek, he said.

And now it was that time, near the end of the funeral Mass for Clement J. Zablocki.

*Serdeczna Matko, opiekunko ludzi  
Niech Ciepłacz sierot do litosci wzbudzi!*

The singing swelled not so much from the front section, where the politicians and the VIPs sat, but from the back and the sides of Blessed Sacrament Catholic Church, where the people were sitting who used to sing it with Clem when he worshiped there.

For the first time in the 75 minutes that the Mass had been under way, tears began to flow, as Father Eldred Lesniewski had anticipated.

*Wygnan cy Ewy do Ciebie wolamy:  
Zmiluj sie, zmiluj, niech sie nie tulamy*

Lesniewski had said in his homily that there had been a death in the family, the large family of the South Side, the large family of the Polish community. And like any death in the family, it hit you harder at some times than others. This was one of those times.

A lot of those people in the back and sides of the large sanctuary fumbled a little with their handkerchiefs or tissue, daubed at their eyes, adjusted their

glasses. You could see hands nervously touching cheek bones. It's still not the right thing to cry in public, some feel, but \* \* \*.

Now the choir was leading the congregation in singing the hymn in English.

*Beloved Mother, gentle kind and loving,  
Listen, please listen, to our humble pleading*

Tip O'Neill, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States of America, the man who stands two heartbeats from the Presidency, had begun his remarks with the words, "Clem Zablocki was my friend." That was certainly true.

But it also was true for these people who began waiting in the doorway of the church well over an hour before the service began and who filled the public seating area almost as soon as they were let in, who watched as O'Neill and all the other dignitaries arrived.

In fact, there was some sense that it was more true—many of them had known him longer, he was more one of them.

*Your loyal children, kneeling we beseech you,  
Grant us the graces to be loyal and true*

If you asked in the crowd waiting at the door why people had come, you didn't get profound answers. Many of the people knew Zablocki directly only to a limited degree. Yet he was more than just a Congressman to them.

I used to see him at church smokers, he always came to our awards banquet, he never missed a civic function, I sat with him at the head table. When you left after seeing him in his office in Washington, he walked you all the way to the door of the building. I just felt I should come, I wanted to pay my last respects. So the comments went.

*In the hush of the church, the melody was played now just on chimes, the tones hanging  
and floating and fading in the large room.*

Lesniewski told the hundreds who were there and the thousands who watched on live television: "When you went to see him, you thought he had nothing else to do."

Archbishop Rembert Weakland said in his concluding remarks, "Clem truly belonged to all of us."

But there was probably a special sense of him belonging to those who could sing this hymn with all their heart and with tears in their eyes.

Now the choir was singing again in Polish.

*Dokogoz mamy wzdychac ned:ne dziatki?  
Tylko do Ciebie, ukochanej Matki \* \* \**



[From the Milwaukee (Wis.) Journal, Dec. 9, 1983]

#### MASS FOR ZABLOCKI STRESSES LIFE, DEEDS

(By Donald Pfarrer)

The people of Milwaukee bade farewell to Clement Zablocki Thursday in Mass of life at Blessed Sacrament Catholic Church.

That he was not dead, that his deeds, his service, and his soul live on, was the message and meaning of the solemn Mass celebrated by Father Eldred Lesniewski, the man Zablocki called Father Pastor.

In a homily touched with gentle humor, Lesniewski called upon the nearly 1,000 people in the church—in its main section, in the corridors, and basement—to think of Zablocki's death as a confrontation with their own.

"An encounter with death," Lesniewski said, "is in effect an encounter with God."

By calling Clem home, the priest continued, God has touched all our lives.

#### O'NEILL PRAISES ZABLOCKI

Zablocki had represented the fourth Congressional District, including the entire South Side, since 1949. He died last week after a heart attack in Washington, D.C. He was 71.

Said Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., Speaker of the House:

"Clem Zablocki was my friend. We served in the Congress of the United States together for over 30 years. We worked together in the leadership of the House and of the country for the last 10 years."

In an institution like the House, O'Neill said, the Members learn to respect each other according to what they do, not what they say.

"Clem Zablocki," he said, "had the trust and respect of his fellow Members. I believe that's why we have this unusual delegation of over 165 people who have come from Washington today."

#### LARGE DELEGATION PRESENT

The delegation, besides O'Neill, included the senior Republican in the House, Robert Michel of Illinois; Democrats Les Aspin, Robert Kastenmeier, Jim Moody, and David Obey, and Republicans Steve Gunderson and Thomas E. Petri, all of Wisconsin; Silvio Conte (R.-Mass.); Charles Rangel (D.-N.Y.); Dante Fascell (D.-Fla.), Zablocki's probable successor as chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee; and several more.

Wisconsin's two U.S. Senators—Democrat William Proxmire and Republican Robert W. Kasten, Jr.—Mayor Maier, Governor Earl, and many other present and former officials also attended the Mass.

The Washington group, which traveled in two Air Force planes, also included members of the Zablocki family, diplomats, and staff members.

Lesniewski noted that it had been written of Zablocki that he was equally at ease with caviar or kielbasa.

The priest then explained: "Caviar is a trashy food that some people eat, and kielbasa is the food of the Gods."

With jokes such as this, bringing ripples of laughter from an audience on the edge of tears, Lesniewski moved the service toward the sublime moment when the Host was elevated and the Catholic church's mystery of faith was proclaimed.

As the people in the church gave each other the sign of peace, grasping hands on all sides and saying "peace be with you," Lesniewski's words of life still pervaded the air, like the incense he and a cocelebrant had directed over the casket.

"Lord," he had said, "for your faithful people life is changed, not ended."

Most of the people in the church received Holy Communion. When they had returned to their pews, Archbishop Rembert Weakland prayed: "May Christ the good shepherd lead him home," and added: "Father, into your hands we commend our brother Clem."

Weakland then read a letter from the Vatican secretary of state, in which Pope John Paul said he was saddened to learn of Zablocki's death and sent his blessing to the mourners.

Fifteen priests and four bishops participated in the service, in addition to Lesniewski and his altar boys. The parish choir and a chamber choir from Alverno College sang.

The church is at 41st Street and Oklahoma Avenue, Zablocki's body was buried at St. Adalbert Cemetery, 3801 South Sixth Street.

Zablocki's children, Jane and Joseph, were joined in mourning their father by dozens of relatives and by hundreds of friends and neighbors.

The inscription on Zablocki's gravestone reads: "O Mary, conceived without sin, pray for us who have recourse to thee."

The stone also bears the name of Zablocki's late wife, Blanche, who died July 5, 1977.



[From the Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel, Dec. 9, 1983]

#### SOUTH SIDERS COME OUT TO GIVE A FINAL FAREWELL

(By Jay Joslyn)

Pupils lined the sidewalk at the Oklahoma Avenue Elementary School to pay respect to Representative Clement J. Zablocki as the funeral cortege took him to his resting place in St. Adalbert's Cemetery.

Their bright clothing and display of American flags they had brought from their classrooms gave color to an otherwise gray Thursday afternoon.

Many of Zablocki's people had to substitute a television broadcast for attendance at the funeral service. Now that Zablocki was traveling once more his beloved South Side streets, they came out of their homes, singly and in small groups to pay their respects.

Hunched against the wintry wind they stood at Oklahoma Avenue intersections, on their front porches, or in their small front yards.

The funeral pomp had dwindled to police squad cars and motorcycles with red lights whirling.

The mighty, massed together in two large buses, provided an anonymous finale to the funeral parade.

The South Siders took one more look at the flashing lights several blocks down the street and turned quietly back to their homes, their businesses, their errands.

Earlier, a cold winter sun had brightened without warming the scene when the mourners gathered before the funeral.

Pews along the middle aisle were reserved for the impressive delegation of Zablocki's Washington colleagues and his close friends and family.

Zablocki's people were directed to seats along the walls.

There was an intensity in their desire to pay respect to the only Congressman most of them ever knew.

They were shocked when asked what special memory had brought them to the funeral.

"He was from the South Side," was answer and reason enough.

Zablocki had kept his hold on his constituency by making his being from the South Side important.

Henry Olszewski, 2847 South Eighth Street, said he never asked the Congressman for any favors, but he would miss him.

"I never got a brushoff," he said. "When he was asked a question, you knew he was serious about looking up the answer."

"I spoke to him on many issues—the kind of thing you'd hear on '20/20' or '60 Minutes'," he said. "I'm going to miss him."

Don Quinn of 1704 West Scott Street, voiced another reason that drew South Siders to the church.

"I'm Irish," he said. "I came to see Tip O'Neill."

A substitute teacher, Quinn thought it was important to attend because history was being made in the church.

The small woman who stood shyly in the aisle door bundled up in her cloth coat and bright babushka represented another kind of mourner.

Had she a special reason to remember the Congressman? She looked up with clear blue eyes, made a gesture of dismissal and said, "I speak no English."

But she understood the meaning when she was asked if she knew the Congressman. She answered with a slow nod.

The mourners bridged many differences including language.

The priests greeted the congregation in Polish and the final hymn was "Serdeczna Matko."

"However, the recessional hymn of "America the Beautiful" was sung as proudly as the Polish hymn.



[From the Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel, Dec. 9, 1983]

#### POWERFUL BID FRIEND GOODBY

(By Bruce Gill)

Those who said farewell to Clement J. Zablocki on Thursday included many of the Nation's powerful individuals.

They all called him a friend, and they meant it.

"Clem was like an old shoe," said Representative Robert H. Michel (R-Ill.). "You always felt comfortable with him."

Looking around at the hundreds of Zablocki's friends who attended the church service, the House Republican leader said, "One thing about the Congress \* \* \* the media all too frequently talks about the bums, but so little attention is paid to the real lasting friendships in the Congress. Clem was my friend, too."

Two Air Force planes carried Michel, 17 other Congressmen and about 100 other congressional staff members from Washington to Mitchell Field. Dozens



of State and city officials also attended the services at Blessed Sacrament Catholic Church, 3100 South 41st Street, and at St. Adalbert's Cemetery, 3801 South Sixth Street.

Representative Melvin Price (D.-Ill.), chairman of the House Armed Services Committee and one of two House Members who had more seniority than Zablocki, said Zablocki was a friend. Price said he was near Zablocki's office when the Wisconsin Congressman collapsed with a heart attack. "That really shocked me. We had a close personal and business relationship," he said.

Representative Thomas S. Foley (D.-Wash.) said, "Clem was one of the really great Members of Congress. He'll be missed here, around the Nation, and in the world".

Representative James R. Jones (D.-Okla.), chairman of the House Budget Committee, said Zablocki "was a class guy who gave the institution of Congress a better reputation for his being there."

Senator William Proxmire (D.-Wis.) said, "Few people remember that Clem and I once competed for my job." Zablocki carried Milwaukee big in a July 1957 primary, but Proxmire won. "I thought Clem was a wonderful person. And he was the same way in Washington as he was in Wisconsin."

"Clem was a wonderful friend," said Senator Robert W. Kasten, Jr. (R.-Wis.). "From the first time I went to the Congress he was a tremendous help to me. He was a tremendous leader."

Loret Miller Ruppe, Director of the Peace Corps and a member of the Miller brewing family, came home to Milwaukee to attend the service. She said "Mr. Zablocki was an early supporter of the Peace Corps. We wanted to show our respect for his support of the 5,200 Peace Corps volunteers in 61 countries."

Former Congressman Henry S. Reuss noted he was Zablocki's fellow Milwaukee Democrat in Congress for nearly 30 years. As a person who has attended funerals for Congressmen before, Reuss said, "I can't think of anywhere there was a larger, more impressive delegation. Clem was respected. He worked hard and he kept his word. That's the sort of person who makes tried and true friends."

Representative Les Aspin (D.-Wis.) said, "It's a very impressive turnout that is a measure of the respect he had in Congress."

Mayor Maier said of Zablocki, "He was a man of peace. A man of principle. A dedicated public servant. He was a friend to everyone—little people as well as world leaders. We will miss him as a patriot, as a Milwaukeean, and as a friend."

Police Chief Harold A. Breier, a fellow South Sider, said Zablocki "was a great friend. He's going to be terribly missed—and terribly needed, too."

Thomas R. Smeeton said that, as a consultant for the House Republican staff, he "worked the other side of the aisle" from Zablocki. "But I found him one of the most fair, approachable types of individuals. We're going to miss him."

Of the 80 staff members of the Foreign Affairs Committee, of which Zablocki was chairman, only two didn't fly here for the funeral, according to Raymond Sparks, staff editor. And those two were ill. "He was just a warm human being," Sparks said. "He was truly loved by all the staff."

Two South Side aldermen also attended. Common Council President Robert A. Anderson said, "Clem, he was the greatest. He was exactly what the people wanted. I wish I had the finesse he did." Alderman Daniel J. Ziolkowski said, "As a person who represents the same area he did, I witnessed a great love that the people had for him. It will be a long time before he's ever forgotten."



[From the Milwaukee (Wis.) Journal, Dec. 11, 1983]

#### ZABLOCKI'S WAKE OF GOOD WILL

(By Frank A. Aukofer)

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Whenever a Congressman dies, particularly one as respected and well-liked as the late Representative Clement J. Zablocki of Milwaukee, the House sets aside a period of time for eulogies by the Members.

Because Zablocki died during the holiday recess, the speechmaking session will likely be held soon after the 98th Congress convenes for its second session next January 23. The speeches will be published in the Congressional Record.

The recess also held down attendance at the Washington and Milwaukee wakes and funeral Masses for Zablocki. Had Congress been in session, several days of mourning would have been declared and hundreds of Senators and Representatives likely would have attended the services, including many who would have been flown to Milwaukee on military aircraft.

Despite the lack of a House session, some Members issued eulogies anyway. Democratic Representative David R. Obey of Wausau, a close Zablocki friend, said in a statement—it went mostly unnoticed in the days immediately following the Congressman's death—that two things about Zablocki stood out:

#### DUTY AND CONVICTION

"No. 1: He never forgot his duty to working people. He understood that the big shots and the well connected have lobbyists to argue for them and that it is the job of a Congressman to make sure everybody else is not squeezed out.

"No. 2: He never took a position on a truly important issue that he did not absolutely believe in.

"Some snobs underestimated Clem because he was so conventional, but that was his great strength as a human being. He believed in things like loyalty and sense of duty. He was no blowdry hot-shot. He was concerned more with substance than with image and he worked hard at his job, day in and day out  
\* \* \*

"I loved him and I will miss him."

Obey's point about Zablocki's loyalty and attention to his constituents back in Milwaukee was echoed by former Representative Thomas (Doc) Morgan of Pennsylvania, who preceded Zablocki as chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Last November 16, Zablocki's friends and staff members organized a surprise party to celebrate the Congressman's 71st birthday. Morgan traveled to Washington from his home in Fredericktown, Pa., and he was dispatched to

bring Zablocki to the party, held in the Foreign Affairs Committee hearing room.

#### LETTERS BACK HOME

Morgan said he found Zablocki at his desk in his office, reading and signing letters to constituents. He invited the Congressman out for a drink, but Zablocki kept Morgan waiting in order to finish a few more letters.

The party was the sort Zablocki enjoyed—full of friends and loaded with laughs. Staffers set up a little platform with a chair in the center of the room for Zablocki, and he sat grinning while the committee staff provided the entertainment.

Women staff members of all ages dressed in dancehall-girl costumes and did a routine. Then, in a surprise that convulsed Zablocki with laughter, the male staffers, dressed in women's costumes, came out kicking from a back room and also did a dance routine. They were led by committee staff chief Jack Brady in a yellow Mighty Mouse costume.

These were the same people who ordinarily did the serious legislative work of U.S. relations with countries all over the world, yet in their affection for Zablocki they turned themselves into clowns and caricatures.

#### OPPOSITION FADED

But the affection was not unusual. Morgan said that Zablocki was popular, well-thought-of and respected even among Members who opposed him.

He recalled that after he retired and Zablocki was in line to take over the chairmanship of the Foreign Affairs Committee, some committee members actively opposed Zablocki. They included the late Representative Benjamin Rosenthal and former Representative Jonathan Bingham, both of New York.

They worked to get the House Democratic Caucus to reject Zablocki, arguing that he was not qualified to be chairman. But some observers were convinced that they did not like Zablocki's opposition to ever/increasing aid for Israel. Zablocki often criticized what he regarded as too much U.S. favoritism toward Israel.

The effort to deny Zablocki the chairmanship failed. Morgan said that 6 months later Bingham wrote a letter apologizing for opposing Zablocki. And Rosenthal told a reporter in an interview that he had been dead wrong about Zablocki. He said he still disagreed with Zablocki, but said he had been a fine chairman.

Morgan said he believed that history would judge Zablocki as an outstanding committee chairman. He said that although other Members of Congress—notably former Republican Senator Jacob Javits of New York—had received credit for developing the War Powers Act, the law was at least 90 percent the work of Zablocki.

"It should be called the Zablocki act," he said, referring to the law that requires the President to report to Congress any time he commits troops to foreign combat. The 1973 law has been much in the news—and in the minds of Members of Congress—ever since the Reagan administration sent U.S. Marines to Lebanon and invaded Grenada.

Morgan was chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee for 18 years, with Zablocki next in line for the job. But he said Zablocki never expressed any bitterness about playing second fiddle and, on the contrary, was as loyal a friend and colleague as could be found.

Zablocki used to joke that he was going to buy a pair of shin guards because Morgan kicked him so much under the table at committee hearings to signal him to move the previous question. Such a motion is a parliamentary maneuver to shut off debate.

Morgan said that if Zablocki had a fault, it probably was that he was too nice. Zablocki, he said, had a knack for finding extremely talented staff members, but never complained when Morgan hired them away from him.

"Clem gave them up very easily," Morgan said. "If I had been Clem I would have fought to keep them."

He also said that Members often came up to Zablocki on the House floor to tell him Polish jokes. Morgan said a person as proud of his Polish heritage as Zablocki could be expected to be offended. But he said Zablocki was always pleasant, and even sometimes came back with a joke of his own.

## A SPOT OF SUN

After Morgan retired, Zablocki moved around the corner in the Rayburn Building into Morgan's old office. Some people could not understand it at the time because Zablocki's original office looked north and had a marvelous view of the west front of the Capitol, while Morgan's office faced the hot afternoon sunshine.

Zablocki always said he made the move because that office had traditionally housed the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee. But Morgan last week revealed another reason.

He said his office had a small balcony outside, which Zablocki coveted because it was a great place to grow tomato plants.



[From the Milwaukee (Wis.) Labor Press, Dec. 15, 1983]

## CLEM, WE WILL MISS YOU

Labor lost a good friend last week. Congressman Clement Zablocki passed away suddenly at the age of 71.

Zablocki has been a friend of the working people since he first ran for office in 1948 winning handily over Republican John Brophy. He went to Congress with Andy Biemiller, another friend of labor. It was the year Governor Dewey conceded to President Truman and Harry returned to the White House for 4 more years.

When it came to the working people of this country, Clem Zablocki stood up and defended them mightily. He fought strongly for Davis-Bacon, OSHA, Public Works Jobs, the Humphrey-Hawkins bill, Unemployment Compensation, Union Political Rights, Mine Safety, Food Stamp Programs, and Postcard

Voter Registration. Clem Zablocki had a 92 percent correct voting record according to the AFL-CIO. He was a champion of the working people.

A man of simple needs, Zablocki never forgot his roots. His heart always remained here in Milwaukee's South Side Fourth District. There was no opponent who came close to beating him in an election. His name was synonymous with the position.

There is a big void on the South Side of Milwaukee as well as in the Congress of the United States with the loss of Clem Zablocki. While he was a small man physically, his heart was large enough to care for the problems of his fellow man and to do something about those problems.

We will miss you, Clem.



[From the Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel, Dec. 15, 1983]

#### TRIBUTE TO "CLEM"

(By Two Constituents, Milwaukee)

The last time Clem Zablocki ran for reelection to the House of Representatives, we were appalled by the remarks some of his constituents made as we campaigned for him: "Clem Zablocki is a rich man"; "He is too old to run for office"; "It is high time he retires"; "Why doesn't he give a chance to a young man?"

True, but Clem Zablocki with his big grin, sparkling eyes, always bubbling with enthusiasm, wanted to keep serving the people and the country he loved.

Thank you, Clem! You did a tremendous job. You did it with the best of your ability and more for the last 35 years.

The goal you were pursuing wasn't fully attained, for the Almighty saw your burden and, with the snap of a finger, you were gone from our midst. Rest peacefully in the Lord.

Sad to say, there will never be another Clem Zablocki in Milwaukee!



[From the West River (S. Dak.) Catholic, December 1983]

#### FAREWELL TO THE KING

(By Brian T. Olszewski)

On election night, 1972, I wrote an article for the Marquette University Tribune titled "The King and His Court." It was a story about U.S. Representative Clement J. Zablocki and the people he represented in Wisconsin's Fourth District.

At the age of 71, and after more than 34 years in the U.S. House, Clem passed away on December 3.

Had he not been chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, you might never have heard of him. He wrote no books, made few appearances on national TV, and in general, was a low key person.



Who Clem was and what he did serve as a lesson in Christian living, and as a lesson for anyone who aspires to elective office.

He was a family man. Shortly before she passed away in 1977, Clem and Blanche celebrated 40 years of marriage. They were the parents of a son and a daughter.

Clem was a religious person. All of his formal education was received in Catholic schools. From the year after he graduated from high school until he went to Congress, he served as an organist and choir director at two Milwaukee parishes.

He was, in the true meaning of the phrase, a people person. As a man who learned the political process by knocking on doors and listening to what people had to say, Clem didn't have to depend upon media consultants and expensive radio and TV blitzes to get himself elected.

Election year expenses were usually the cost of a handful of yard signs, some bumper stickers, a few buttons, and the mailing of some postcards and letters. He won votes on doorsteps and at home and school meetings, not on the airwaves.

As a people person. Clem would spend hours in his district office listening to his constituents tell him—in Polish, English, or both—about their problems. He was genuinely concerned. He responded to their needs. Because it meant votes? No. He did it because it was the right thing to do.

If one heard Clem's name on the news, one never heard the labels "conservative" or "liberal" attached to it. He was neither—and he was both.

To understand how middle-of-the-road he was, one need only be reminded that two Catholic newspapers—the Catholic Twin Circle and the National Catholic Reporter did feature stories on him. The former is considered by many to be conservative while the latter is most often termed liberal.

He supported the war in Vietnam under both Presidents Johnson and Nixon. Yet, by 1973, he was a moving force in getting the War Powers Act approved.

He opposed forced busing as a means of achieving racial integration in public schools, but he always voted for tuition tax credits and for legislation prohibiting abortion.

Conservatives applauded his criticism of Israel's aggressive foreign policy. Liberals cheered his support for a mutual and verifiable Soviet-American freeze on nuclear weapons.

If there was one concern that Clem attended to during all of his years in the House, it was the matter of obscene materials being mailed to children.

In a letter to the West River Catholic in 1978, Clem talked about the endless battle he faced over the issue. "Enforcement of those (existing) laws was very weak because of various court rulings on obscenity which supported a restricted definition of obscenity."

Every piece of antiobscenity legislation that was introduced in Congress during the last 34 years always had Clem's support.

One of his final legislative victories was President Reagan's signing of a bill, which Clem had introduced in the House, that lifted a century old ban on U.S. diplomatic relations with the Vatican.

Little is left to say. The deep roots of his Catholic faith made him a model of Christianity, and a true servant of the people—both in his district and in our country.

At the outset I referred to the “King and His Court.” Clem would cringe if he heard himself called King. Yet, what is there to say about a man who once summarized his domestic priorities as serving “the average taxpayer, the elder citizen, and the small businessman.”

The only thing left to say is that the King is dead; long live the King.



[From the Washington (D.C.) Post, Dec. 24, 1983]

#### THE REAL CLEM ZABLOCKI

(By Louis Barbash)

The Post’s obituary dutifully recorded the record of Representative Clement Zablocki, the Milwaukee Democrat and House Foreign Affairs Committee chairman: his conservatism relative to the rest of his party, the War Powers Act, the Vietnam war, his safe congressional seat. It was a fair enough treatment. But a paper like The Post should not have been satisfied with so perfunctory a recitation of the record.

Clem Zablocki served in Washington for 34 years. But in important ways he never really left Milwaukee. He still cut his own lawn, worked on his own car, after his wife’s death ironed his own shirts, and stuffed his own sausage. He didn’t do these things because he was a gourmet cook, or liberated, or a car buff. He did it because on the South Side you don’t hire people to do what you should do for yourself.

The majority of his staff came from Milwaukee, and boasted no lawyers from Yale or Washington wunderkinds. He had no massive, cross-referenced computerized mailing lists, no full-time press secretary.

The Washington media prize officials who represent well-educated and liberal constituencies because they do represent their districts; those from rural, smalltown, or urban working-class districts are prized because they don’t: because they can rise beyond what is seen as the narrow parochialism of the people who keep them in office.

Clem Zablocki was not one of those. His Milwaukee district has heavy Eastern European concentrations—Polish, like Zablocki himself, Serbian, Croatian, Lithuanians, and others. Go into Serb Hall any Friday or Saturday night and you’ll find a lot of guys like him. They don’t subscribe to The New York Review of Books or Commentary. They spend their spare time cutting the lawn, or fixing up their house, or watching TV—commercial TV.

When some intellectuals were still laughing at Polish jokes, Clem Zablocki’s people understood communism. They had seen what happened to Poland and Serbia and Estonia and Lithuania under Communist rule, and from the 1950’s they called them “captive nations.”

Though I wish he had opposed instead of supported the Vietnam war, in retrospect his judgment seems no worse than those who saw in the Indo-Chinese Communist a benign band of freedom fighters.

In 1982, media mavens thought Zablocki might be in real trouble in a classic matchup: a senior Congressman, a committee chairman perhaps given to absence from the district, a campaign run by former staff members and South Side supporters who had been with him for years, against a young, suburban Princeton-educated liberal attorney with a well-financed campaign run by professional political consultants. It wasn't close.

It may well be that the bulk of Zablocki's constituents would have preferred someone in a more contemporary mold. But they knew what was important: they were Catholic and opposed abortion, and Clem Zablocki was a devout Catholic and a stalwart in the congressional antiabortion ranks. They didn't trust Communists and Clem Zablocki had a firm record of anticommunism. If he was short and stocky, if he spoke in the accents of the South Side, if he still shopped for his sausage casing on Mitchell Street, if his debating skills were not polished, if his campaign and his TV ads had a distinctively homemade air, that just showed that after 34 years in Washington, he was still their Clem.



[From the Milwaukee (Wis.) Journal, Feb. 2, 1984]

#### POLES OWE ZABLOCKI FOR HOSPITAL

(By Edward S. Kerstein)

The \$12.4 million American Children's Hospital on the outskirts of Krakow, Poland, is a legacy of the late Representative Clement J. Zablocki (D.-Wis.), for which Polish children and their parents will be grateful for generations to come.

Zablocki was instrumental in having the hospital constructed by quietly introducing a bill in the House of Representatives in 1959 for the project from the United States fund of frozen Polish currency in Warsaw. The frozen fund had grown to about \$400 million from the sale of surplus farm products. It was repayable in dollars but the amortization schedule stretched over a century.

To provide for the construction of the hospital, Zablocki amended a foreign aid bill that authorized the President to use a special \$100-million fund for assistance for schools and libraries abroad that serve as demonstration centers for ideas and practices of the United States.

Zablocki's one-line amendment simply changed that section of the mutual security act to extend the President's authority to include assistance "for hospitals abroad designed to serve as centers for medical treatment, education and research, founded or sponsored by citizens of the United States."

Not until the Senate went along with the amendment, which Zablocki introduced through the House Foreign Affairs Committee as a high-ranking member, had there been any specific mention of the Krakow hospital project.

However, strong support for the measure was voiced by Senator Hubert Humphrey (D.-Minn.) when it was brought up in the foreign aid debate by Senator Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D.-N.J.). Along with Zablocki, Williams was a member of the American Research Hospital for Children Committee, backer

of the Krakow hospital project. The hospital plan also had the endorsement of the Polish American Congress.

Speaking for Zablocki's amendment, Humphrey said it was a wonderful thing for the United States to go behind the Iron Curtain to build a children's hospital.

"In Poland the Soviets have a tremendous statue of Stalin," Humphrey told the Senate. "Let them have their statue of Stalin, and let us have our children's hospital, and then let us see how the Polish people respond.

"The Polish people are as anti-Communist, man for man and woman for woman, as the people of any nation in the world, and they are filled with a love of life and freedom. What a great thing this will be!"

Construction of the Children's Hospital—an idea conceived by Wladyslaw O. Biernacki-Poray, a Polish-born New York architect—began in August 1961. The most modern medical center of its kind in that part of Europe was dedicated Dec. 11, 1965, and outfitted with American equipment.

#### HONORED WITH MEDAL

Attending the dedication ceremony were Williams and 15 House Members, led by Zablocki. John A. Gronouski, who was then U.S. Ambassador to Poland, stressed in a brief address that U.S. participation in the project was a further pledge of historical and continuing friendship for Poland.

Speaking in Polish, Zablocki said that where there was a will to do so, "men of different ideological persuasion can find ways \* \* \* which advance the search for peace and promote human welfare."

The hospital began full operation in the spring of 1966. Taking care of 312 patients and operating a pediatric research center was a staff of 650 doctors, nurses, technicians, and assisting personnel.

In June 1971, Zablocki received the gold civic medal of honor of the City of Krakow for his efforts that led to the construction of the hospital and its fitting with American equipment.

Presenting the medal, Jerzy Pekała, president of the Krakow City Council, praised Zablocki for his humanitarian interest in Polish children. The medal also honored Zablocki for creating good relations between Poland and the United States.

Before receiving it, Zablocki toured the hospital, conferred with the medical staff, talked to patients and observed a spinal operation on a 2-week-old baby. The late Robert Kennedy had donated a miniature merry-go-round on which recuperating children spun and amused Zablocki with song and laughter.

#### BACK IN 1975

I accompanied Zablocki on that tour of the hospital and witnessed the presentation of the gold medal to him. We had traveled by car from Warsaw to Krakow. Zablocki was on a 5-day visit of Poland—his first since the hospital was dedicated in 1965. I was on a 30-day reporting trip in Poland for *The Milwaukee Journal*—my second since touring that war-torn country for *The Journal* in the fall of 1954.

While in Krakow, Zablocki conferred with Cardinal Karol Wojtyła, who became Pope John Paul on Oct. 16, 1978, and continued to have a cordial relationship with the Congressman.

Zablocki returned to Poland in 1975 to lay the cornerstone of the new wing of the American Children's Hospital in Krakow. On the visit, Krakow's Jagiellonian University awarded him an honorary degree in recognition of his support for the project. The Agency for International Development helped Poland build the 240-bed addition as a rehabilitation center for children in the area at an estimated cost of \$8 million.

The addition is further evidence that the hospital remains as a coveted legacy of the Congressman from Milwaukee's South Side to the land of his forebears.



## Communications



U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

House Resolution 389

*January 23, 1984.*

RESOLUTION ON THE DEATH OF THE HONORABLE CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI

*Resolved,* That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the HONORABLE CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI, a Representative from the State of Wisconsin.

*Resolved,* That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

*Resolved,* That when the House adjourns today, it adjourn as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

Attest:

BENJAMIN J. GUTHRIE, *Clerk.*

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Senate Resolution 307

*January 23, 1984.*

RESOLUTION

*Resolved,* That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of the HONORABLE CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI late a Representative from the State of Wisconsin.

*Resolved,* That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit an enrolled copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

*Resolved,* That when the Senate recesses today, it recess as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Representative.

Attest:

WILLIAM F. HILDENBRAND, *Secretary.*

## COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE

(Introduced by Alderman Daniel J. Ziolkowski and the Members of the  
Common Council)

### RESOLUTION

Whereas, Congressman CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI who represented the Fourth Congressional District since 1948, and chaired the prestigious House Foreign Affairs Committee, passed from this life on December 3, 1983; and

Whereas, the late Congressman served for six years as a State Senator before his election to Congress, where he eventually became the third most influential Member among 435 Representatives; and

Whereas, the son of Polish immigrants, the late Congressman Zablocki broadcast in Polish for Voice of America and Radio Free Europe, and after his graduation from Marquette University, taught English and citizenship to foreign born Milwaukeeans in night classes at city social centers; and

Whereas, the late Congressman Zablocki, a native son of Milwaukee and a product of local schools met Blanche, his wife of 40 years, at St. Vincent de Paul Catholic Elementary School on the South Side, and together they adopted daughter Jane and son Joseph; and

Whereas, the late Congressman Zablocki, who authored the War Powers Act an consorted with Kings, Popes, Presidents and Prime Ministers, never shunned his simple beginnings, and continued to make his own kielbasa to give to his family, friends, and parish priests for the holidays: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Common Council of the City of Milwaukee herewith expresses deep sorrow at the passing of Congressman Zablocki, and herewith extends its heartfelt sympathy to his family and associates; and, be it further

*Resolved*, That a suitably engrossed copy of this resolution be presented to the family of the late Congressman Clement J. Zablocki, a humble public servant who served a world community.

ROBERT A. ANDERSON, Alderman,  
*President of the Common Council.*

ALLEN R. CALHOUN, Jr., *City Clerk.*



## CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI PARK

FILE No. 83-918

(Journal, Dec. 15, 1983)

(Item 1) A resolution by Supervisor Valenti and all other county board members, relating to the renaming of Cherokee Park, at West Howard and South 35th Streets, "Clement J. Zablocki Park", by recommending adoption of the following amended resolution:

Whereas, on December 3, 1983, death came to the dean of our Wisconsin congressional delegation following a short illness after he experienced a major heart attack in his Capitol Hill office on November 30, 1983; and

Whereas, CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI, who served with distinction as Congressman of the Fourth Wisconsin Congressional District for nearly 35 consecutive years and as chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee since 1977, was a man of the people whose career in public office was exemplified by warmth, simplicity, honesty, and compassion universally for his fellow man and his beloved constituency; and

Whereas, "CLEM", as he was so affectionately known throughout the world, has left a legacy for millions to emulate and his kindness and humanity will be long remembered and treasured; and

Whereas, it is only befitting that this humble and dedicated public servant be memorialized and his name preserved for future as well as past generations to recall and nourish; and

Whereas, "CLEM", the humble and folksy man, loved the soil and the abundance the Earth has produced and enjoyed the settings of parks, recreation, and the enjoyment provided by them; and

Whereas, in only a few words he can best be described as truly a "MAN FOR ALL SEASONS"; and

Whereas, "CLEM" ZABLOCKI would today smile with pride and his eyes would dance a merry and happy expression if a public park in his beloved South Side Milwaukee was named in his behalf; he being a native for 71 years of the heritage embodied within the City and County of Milwaukee for it has been repeatedly said: "He covered the world, but never left home"; and

Whereas, "CLEM" ZABLOCKI has devoted unlimited energy and much of his precious time to assure a strong and reliable military and adequate care and support for the Nation's veterans; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Milwaukee County Board of Supervisors, That Cherokee Park is hereby renamed Clement J. Zablocki Park (Zablocki Park) as a 47-acre metropolitan park located at West Howard and South 35th Street within the Fourth Congressional District and which park consists of ball diamonds, soccer fields, tennis courts, a pavilion, a paved play area, play equipment, and a 9-hole par*

3 golf course along with flowers and grasslands which "CLEM" so affectionately enjoyed tending and caring for himself at his own home in Milwaukee, as well as Washington, D.C.; and be it further

*Resolved*, That Milwaukee County request and memorialize the U.S. Congress to name the VA Medical Center at Wood, WI, after the Honorable CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI as a lasting and continuing expression of our appreciation and love for him and his many accomplishments; and be it further

*Resolved*, That suitable copies of this resolution be transmitted by the county clerk to Clement J. Zablocki's children, Jane and Joseph; and to his brothers, Harry and Ralph; and to his sisters, Mabel and Anne; and to his aunt and longtime home secretary Leone Wozinski; and to all Wisconsin Congressmen and Senators in Washington, D.C.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY CLERK,

*Milwaukee, Wis., February 3, 1984.*

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of a resolution/ordinance adopted by the Board of Supervisors of Milwaukee County, at a Special meeting (continued) of said Board held on the 19th day of January, 1984, signed by the county board chairman and county clerk on the 20th day of January, 1984, and approved by the county executive on the 27th day of January, 1984.

THOMAS ZABLOCKI, *County Clerk.*















Memorial services held in the House Main

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